# Daily Report

# Soviet Union

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## Soviet Union

*FBIS-SOV-88-196* *11 October 1988*

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## Strategic, Space Arms Groups Hold Talks

*LD0810125288 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Geneva October 8 TASS—The groups on strategic offensive weapons and space arms at the talks on nuclear and space weapons held meetings throughout the past week.

As part of the efforts to implement Moscow agreements and to consolidate progress made during the Soviet-American meeting at the level of foreign minsiters in Washington this September, the group on strategic offensive weapons extensively discussed questions of limiting air-launched long-range cruise missiles and heavy bombers, as well as the issues of control over mobile ICBM launchers.

The Soviet side made concrete proposals on the outer and functional distinguishing features which should be given to the corresponding air-based cruise missiles and heavy bombers. The U.S. delegation tabled a number of formulas on the question of control over mobile launchers for intercontinental ballistic missiles. A preliminary analysis of the American proposals shows that they provide for joint efforts to coordinate the sides' positions. At the same time, a number of outstanding problems remain in this field.

In the space arms group the Soviet delegation continues working for a joint draft text of the agreement on observance of the ABM Treaty and non-withdrawal from it during a specified period in strict compliance with the Washington formula, adopted in December 1987 and confirmed at the Moscow summit.

Extensive discussions were also on drafting a protocol to the agreement which is being prepared. The Soviet side favours measures, intended for inclusion into the protocol, providing reliable guarantees that obligations on the future agreement, namely observance of the ABM Treaty and non-withdrawal from it during a specified period, just as obligations under the ABM Treaty itself, will be strictly fulfilled.

## Disarmament Official Comments on Geneva Talks

*LD0910124488 Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 9 TASS—"The Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Underwater, that entered into force on October 10, 1963, had altered fundamentally the mode of thinking of decision-making politicians as well as of ordinary people, made them to treat in a new manner the problem of nuclear security," Sergey Kiselev, an expert of the Soviet Foreign Ministry Department on Problems of Arms Limitation and Disarmament, said in a TASS interview. "The fact that over a hundred states joined this treaty since the moment of its conclusion is evidence of the international recognition of this document," he said.

Kiselev noted that Soviet-American full-scale talks on limiting and totally banning nuclear weapon tests are held in Geneva at present. Work on a verification protocol to the 1976 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes is at its concluding stage and the elaboration of a similar protocol to the 1974 Treaty on the Limitation on Underground Nuclear Weapon Tests is continued.

"The Soviet side regards preparations for the ratification of the threshold treaties of 1974 and 1976 as a first step only. Our ultimate goal at the talks is a global and total ban on nuclear weapon tests," Kiselev stressed. "We intend to move ahead toward it, as is provided by the mandate of the talks, through the elaboration of further interim curbs."

"The Soviet-U.S. experiment to monitor nuclear weapon tests, that ended last month, is of immense importance to a successful course of the Geneva negotiations. The preliminary results allows us to state confidently that the technical means of both sides demonstrated a sufficient effectiveness in gauging the yield of explosions. The talks are now to determine an optimum combination of the diverse forms and methods of verification".

"In Soviet diplomatic quarters they deem it necessary that the efforts by the great powers to impose curbs on and then totally ban nuclear weapon tests be supported both by the rest nuclear powers and the states which do not possess nuclear weapons. A total and global ban of nuclear weapon tests can be achieved on a comprehensive and multilateral basis only," Kiselev stressed.

## TASS on Test Ban Anniversary, Geneva Talks

*LD1010175388 Moscow TASS in English 1616 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—A TASS diplomatic correspondent writes:

The Treaty Banning the Tests of Nuclear Weapons in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Underwater (the Moscow treaty) which entered into force on October 10, 1963, was history's first major agreement which really curbed the process of the development of new types of nuclear arms, and put an effective barrier to the types of nuclear tests which were most hazardous to the environment. The international recognition of the Moscow treaty is evidenced by the fact that more than 100 countries have acceded to it since it was signed.

A considerable process in the elaboration of further steps towards limiting and ultimately banning the tests of nuclear weapons has been made over the past two years as a result of the intensification of contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States.

The third round of Soviet-American full-scale talks on limiting and ending nuclear tests is being held in Geneva now. Work on a protocol of monitoring to the 1976 Soviet-U.S. Treaty on Underground Nuclear Explosions for Peaceful Purposes is in a concluding stage. The elaboration of a similar protocol to the 1974 Treaty Limiting Underground Tests of Nuclear Weapons is being continued.

The results of the joint Soviet-U.S. nuclear tests monitoring experiment, which was carried out at the nuclear test sites in Nevada and Semipalatinsk in August-September this year, are of great importance for success of the Geneva talks.

Mutually acceptable solutions concerning verification of compliance not only with the already existing Soviet-American treaties of 1974 and 1976 but also with subsequent agreements in this field are expected to be found as a result of the experiment.

It is emphasised in Soviet diplomatic circles that the Soviet Union is ready for a gradual, stage-by-stage solution to the problem of nuclear tests through radical cuts in threshold yields and in the number of yearly nuclear explosions. The ultimate goal of the Soviet Union is to reach agreement at an accelerated pace on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon testing.

For this task to be accomplished, it is necessary that the efforts of the Soviet Union and the United States be supported both by other nuclear powers and by non-nuclear states. The problem of general and complete ban on nuclear tests can be resolved only on a multilateral basis with the participation of all members of the international community.

### Commentator on Joint Nuclear Tests, Cost

*LD1010133188 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Georgiy Alekseyev; Vladimir Pasko commentary]

[Excerpts] The press in many countries is marking the 25th anniversary of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Underwater. [passage omitted]

Today we often talk about new political thinking, but the present-day vision of the world, taking into account the realities of this century, did not spring from nowhere. It was achieved through the suffering of mankind. In this sense the Moscow treaty anticipated the new approach to the problem of ensuring peace and security, an approach that is based not on an unrestrained buildup in military strength in the hope of overtaking one's rival, but on regard for mutual interests, an approach which recognizes the interconnected and interdependent nature of our colorful and conflicting world. Now to my colleague, commentator Vladimir Pasko:

[Pasko] [passage omitted] The joint Soviet-U.S. experiment to monitor [kontrol] nuclear tests that ended last month was of great importance for successful progress at the Geneva talks. Commenting on it, the ABC television company noted that the Soviet Union and the United States had for the first time carried out the detonation of military nuclear devices in a spirit of cooperation and not rivalry. Continuing this thought, I would like to add what I consider to be an important detail. The United States spent $25 million on conducting the joint experiment. It cost us R20 million. Against the background of expenditures to upgrade nuclear weaponry, one has to assume that this is a meager amount. But the fact that the sides are prepared to spend these amounts says a lot. [passage omitted]

### Soviets Complete UK Inspection, Depart

*LD0710220288 Moscow TASS in English 2151 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] London October 8 TASS—On October 7 the group of Soviet military inspectors completed its stay in Britain. In accordance with the provisions of the final document of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence Building Measures, Security and Disarmament in Europe they stayed during 48 hours in the area of the settlement Bulford (Wiltshire County) and also watched the "Drakes Drum" exercises staged there.

Speaking at a press conference at Heathrow Airport, Colonel V. Greshnikov, who leads the Soviet group, said this among other things: "Inspection in areas, indicated in the Soviet Government note, was carried out in a strict accordance with the Stockholm agreement. The inspection aimed at checking the nature and scale of military activity in the designated area, which corresponds to the contents of the document. It is yet premature to speak about any results of the inspection because they require extra study. I hope that they may be positive. As soon as the work is completed, its findings will be timely brought to the notice of the government of the countries which have signed the Stockholm document."

The same day the group of Soviet inspectors has left for home.

### Akhromeyev Discusses European Force Reductions

*PM0710124188 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 30 Sep 88 p 10*

[Bjarne Stenquist report: "Soviet General Staff Chief: Arms at Sea Increase Risk of Conflict"]

[Text] During the period prior to the continuation of talks with the Western powers on force reductions in Europe, the Soviet Union puts great stress on the need for cuts in naval and air combat forces.

This was made clear at a lecture delivered yesterday in Stockholm by Soviet Chief of the General Staff Sergey Akhromeyev on the forthcoming disarmament negotiations.

The Soviet defense staff chief was visiting Stockholm at the invitation of the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute to deliver the annual Olof Palme memorial lecture. The first lecture was given last year by former West German Federal Chancellor Willy Brandt.

The Soviet marshal, who commands the world's largest army, delivered his lecture in a situation where the two superpowers have already reached agreement on eliminating all land-based nuclear-armed intermediate-range missiles. The main interest in further disarmament negotiations, therefore, is directed at the land-based armed forces in Europe, where 2 million-strong armies, armed to the teeth, face each other.

NATO has put emphasis on the great Soviet superiority in Europe in the number of tanks, artillery, and so on. Disarmament in Europe must begin by tackling this problem, since these large forces offer the possibility of surprise attacks, in NATO's view. In his lecture in Stockholm, Akhromeyev said that the Soviet Union understands this view taken by the West and is ready to discuss reductions in this area.

However, he repeated that it is impossible to discuss force reductions in the tank sphere without at the same time discussing NATO's strong aviation forces in Europe.

"NATO has approximately 1,500 more attack aircraft than the Warsaw Pact. Some 70 percent of all NATO aircraft can be used for ground attack," the Soviet marshal said. It is pointless to talk about force reductions without including attack aircraft.

The defense staff chief stressed that the Soviet Union cannot allow any superiority on the part of other states or a reduction in its territorial security.

However, the Soviet Union is prepared to exclude from the negotiations the approximately 1,500 aircraft the United States has stationed on board various aircraft carriers, as well as pursuit aircraft in both West and East whose only function is to pursue other aircraft. NATO says that the Warsaw Pact has significantly more pursuit aircraft and that many of these can be used to attack targets on the ground.

However, Akhromeyev was toughest when he spoke about the situation at sea. In the last few years the United States has given priority to the buildup of its fleet, which now includes, for example, 15 aircraft carriers. The Soviet fleet has nothing like the same deep-sea capacity as the U.S. fleet.

Some Western observers also take the view that for economic reasons, today's Soviet leadership has given up the goal of reaching parity with the United States. A large U.S. naval task force took part in the recent NATO "Teamwork-88" maneuvers off the Norwegian coast.

"What creates concern is the situation on the seas. The risk of military conflicts is constantly increasing there because of the Western powers' buildup and active operations," Akhromeyev said. He therefore stressed strongly that naval exercises must also be embraced by the so-called confidence-building measures decided on at the Stockholm conference. These consist, for example, of advance warning of exercises and invitations to observers. Up to now NATO has rejected this proposal, citing as one of its reasons the fact that it is impossible to check on the size of the other side's naval maneuvers, especially in the case of submarines.

After the lecture, the Soviet defense staff chief broke off his visit to Stockholm early to fly home to the hastily convened Central Committee meeting in Moscow today.

Some of the European journalists who listened to Akhromeyev expressed the view that the marshal's words on disarmament represent a certain toughening of the Soviet position on the eve of the continued disarmament negotiations.

## Zagladin Discusses Disarmament, European Ties

*AU0710133188 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 7 Oct 88 p 5*

[Article by "fy.": "Zagladin: 'Complete Disarmament Must Be the Goal'"]

[Text] Bonn, 6 October—On Thursday [6 October] in Bonn, Vadim Zagladin, a leading official of the CPSU Central Committee, advocated a new order for Europe, based on the principles of international law. Zagladin was invited to speak at a meeting of the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] of North-Rhine Westphalia, which dealt with the subject of "Europe as a Forum for Peaceful Competition." He pointed out that within the framework of restructuring, the Soviet leadership has made a fundamentally new analysis of the foreign policy situation and, based on the results of this, has worked out a new foreign policy concept which is being further developed and which will lead to new theoretical and practical conclusions.

Part of the process of the new thinking which, to quote Zagladin, "is not so much a reform as a revolution," consists of the understanding that a nuclear war cannot be won, and that the goal has to be complete disarmament. As long as this proposal is not accepted, the USSR wants to take disarmament at least to the point where all states have only a defensive capability, and no longer an attack capability. Understanding of peaceful coexistence

has also changed and is no longer seen as a special form of class struggle. "The relations between states have to be based exclusively on the principles of international law," Zagaladin said.

Zagladin further stressed that, from now on, Moscow will pay more attention to its relations with the European states than it did in the past, when the main emphasis was on USSR-U.S. relations. "Our future is related to Europe," Zagladin noted, adding that the relationship with the FRG is considered very important and that Kohl's visit raises great expectations; it is expected to help enrich "overall European policy." The situation in Europe is characterized by great dynamism. Considering this dynamism, overcoming the division in Europe is becoming increasingly topical, Zagladin said.

Peaceful rivalry between the systems has to be complemented by cooperation—and both must lie within the framework of specific principles, Zagladin stated. This includes appreciation for existing realities, as embodied in the Helsinki Final Act. "This includes respect for each people's choice and the acknowledgement of their right to independently determine their own future," Zagladin added, and continued: "This includes not interfering in the domestic affairs of others and, finally, taking into account the interests of all, by all." Apart from national and regional organizations, all-European structures should be created, for example in the spheres of ecology, energy, transport, as well as scientific and technological cooperation, Zagladin proposed.

This comprehensive plan was contrasted by the sponsors of the meeting—represented by speakers Norbert Bluem, labor minister and chairman of the North-Rhine Westphalian CDU, and the chairman of the CDU in the Bundestag subcommittee for disarmament questions, Lamers—with the absolute support for European integration and the further extension of the EC into a security union, in other words, a federal state. Lamers spoke frankly about the FRG's Western partners' suspicion that the Germans might try to seek their future in the East. He rejected this. "The objective of making democratic Europe a body that is capable of action is a fundamental priority for German policy, independent of specific developments in East-West relations," Lamers said. He rejected the suspicion that this was a selfish policy of separatism. The priority of West European integration creates the prerequisite to overcome the division of the continent "including the division of Germany," Lamers said, making no mention of the division of Germany other than these few words. He supported a European community which, after having developed into a common political state, should be ready to compete and cooperate with, and also help the USSR, if Moscow were to pave the way for such a step. This would include reshaping the economy on the one hand and, on the other hand, a guarantee that the USSR would not use its economic recovery to threaten Western Europe with its military strength.

Bluem regarded the process of restructuring in the USSR as a historic event; however, he indirectly disapproved of a "joint European home." It is better to organize mutual relations dynamically in the form of competition than to make a home one's main objective, he said. Competition must be peaceful. This requires the creation of confidence and the renunciation of security based on deterrence. Bluem supported the continuation of the FRG Government's pragmatic Germany policy, with its practical improvements, but said on the other hand, using a similar formulation as the original draft—but later revised—motion for the Wiesbaden CDU Party Congress: "We know that the division will not be overcome tomorrow, and we are still lacking the order with which to overcome it."

### CEMA Executive Committee Meeting Opens

*LD1010182088 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—The changeover to intensive nature of cooperation between the countries of the socialist community has set the task of enhancing the role of monetary and lending levers. This task is also under consideration at a regular session of the executive committee of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) which opened here today.

The talk about the utilisation of national currencies in mutual settlements is being conducted in CMEA bodies not only on the theoretical plane but on practical one as well. The use of national currencies is being started in direct industrial and research and development contacts between enterprises and organizations of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, and Czechoslovakia. Appropriate agreements have been concluded with Mongolia. Talks are under way between other countries.

The International Bank for Economic Cooperation has expressed readiness to carry out settlement, lending and conversion operations in national currencies. Of course, it operates with active cooperation with the national banks of CMEA countries.

The developing practice of direct cooperation between industrial enterprises and research-and-development organizations has called for settlements in their own national currencies convertible into one another. Only in that way they will be able objectively to assess efficiency and advantageousness of operations, without which it is impossible to develop mutually beneficial cooperation. Incidentally, the latest CMEA session held in Prague recommended that enterprises and organizations, in case of direct contacts as well as co-production arrangements, carry out exchanges at contract prices mutually agreed upon. So far the prices are determined, in the main, by higher authorities.

There is no need to convince the economists of the necessity of convertibility of the national currencies of CMEA countries into one another and into their collective currency—the transferrable rouble. But objective conditions do not allow this to be done at once and fully. To begin with, a currency should be backed up by commodities. And these, just as services, workforce, and other factors of production should be able to move freely between the countries of the community. This must also be accompanied by the enhancement of the role of financial and lending levers in each fraternal country and by the drawing of price formation systems closer together. These are prerequisites for the formation of a unified socialist market. Headway towards it becomes the main direction of the restructuring of the cooperation mechanism of CMEA countries.

### Lukyanov Receives CEMA Arbitration Chiefs

*PM0610115988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5*

[TASS "Official Announcement"]

[Text] Questions pertaining to the reform of Soviet society's political system and the formation of a law-based socialist state were discussed during a 5 October meeting between A.I. Lukyanov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the leaders of CEMA countries' state arbitration systems. They are in our country for the 13th conference of leaders of CEMA countries' state arbitration systems.

In a friendly conversation, the guests were briefed in detail on the course of the revolutionary transformations in the Soviet Union. The enhancement of the soviets' role at all levels of state life and the desire to establish an orderly legal system for socialist society were noted. A.I. Lukyanov stressed that its ingredients would be legislative and legal reform and the enhancement of society's general legal education. The common view was expressed that it is necessary to exchange experience in the legal sphere and that the strengthening of contacts among CEMA countries' arbitration bodies is of great importance.

### Supreme Soviet Delegation Leaves for Warsaw

*LD1010094288 Moscow TASS in English 0832 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—A group of deputies and experts of the USSR Supreme Soviet left Moscow today for a multilateral meeting in Warsaw to discuss the establishment of an interparliamentary organization of the socialist countries.

## Conference on Socialism Concludes in Moscow

### PRAVDA Assesses Outcome

*PM0710085388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5*

[Report by A. Krushinskiy: "Academicians Consider Restructuring"]

[Text] It was day 2 of the international academic conference "Topical Problems of Contemporary Socialism" in the Academy of Social Sciences training block in Moscow. Attending were over 300 eminent social scientists, including 105 guests from fraternal countries—Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, the DPRK, Cuba, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, and Czechoslovakia.

The tone of the conference debate was set on 4 October by the report delivered by V.A. Medvedev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The names of the four sections in which the work is currently being carried out give an idea of the substance of the discussion: "Questions of the Theory and Practice of Socialist Management and Experience of Economic Reforms"; "Ways To Democratize Public Life and Ensure the Socialist Rule of Law"; "The Tasks of the Social Sciences in the Elaboration of the Problems of the Improvement of the Spiritual Sphere and Way of Life"; "The New Political Thinking and Problems of International Cooperation." Late in the evening many of the conference participants also gathered at two "roundtables": "The Social Structure of Socialist Society and Its Development Trends" and "Socialism and Youth."

There was a vigorous and frank exchange of experience in the struggle to improve socialism, the struggle for restructuring, the main directions of which coincide in a number of fraternal countries. The majority of speeches have been characterized by a sincere desire not only to reinterpret the past and sum up what has been achieved, but also to enhance the role of the social sciences in forecasting the future, in determining the prospects of socioeconomic development, and in making the new society more attractive.

### Participants Discuss Restructuring

*PM0710135188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Priorities and Realities of Socialist Formation"]

[Text] The main feature of the concept of modern socialism is its profoundly humanitarian thrust with its focus on people. The implementation of the economic reform, the democratization of the political system, and the boosting of education, culture, and society's entire spiritual life accord with this principle. These conclusions were drawn by the participants in the international scientific conference "Topical Problems of the Development of Modern Socialism," which continued in Moscow on 5 October.

Eminent representatives of the social sciences from the socialist countries have been showing great interest in this event. The analysis, comparison, and generalization currently underway in the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries of the materials produced by senior party forums are—the scholars believe—of great importance for further research into the processes of the development of socialist society and the modern world at the end of the 20th century.

Discussions on various "interests" began in the lecture halls of the CPSU Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, which hosted the meeting's participants for 3 days.

The problems of seeking ways and means of economic management capable of ensuring the acceleration of scientific and technical progress in the socialist countries and the fundamental restructuring of the economy were the subject of a speech by Academician A.G. Aganbegyan, secretary of the USSR Academy of Sciences Economics Department, who presented a report on the subject "Questions of the Theory and Practice of Socialist Economic Management and the Experience of Economic Reforms." A large group of countries, including the Soviet Union, the scientist stated, has concluded that the most urgent task is radical economic reform—that is, the transition to an entirely different model of socialist economic management.

A feature of the restructuring taking place in our country, the scientist noted, is the unprejudiced approach to all problems, including the improvement of the economic mechanism. Seeing these problems as they actually are and rejecting stereotypes in assessing them is an approach—in the academician's opinion—that should be extended to the reciprocal study of administrative experience. The collective experience we have accumulated, he stressed, could be a good basis for further developing the theory of the running of the socialist economy and provide the necessary impetus for the creation in our countries of efficient economic mechanisms equal to present-day demands.

In developing the course of restructuring the political system and deepening democracy, the CPSU and the fraternal parties proceed not merely from the need to sharply move socialism forward, make it dynamic, and improve its quality. This process is seen as both a continuation and development of democratic traditions and as a way of guaranteeing its inherent humanity and common human aspirations. These problems are being discussed by sociologists in the subject area "Ways of Democratizing Social Life and Safeguarding Socialist Legality." Academician V.N. Kudryavtsev, director of

the USSR Academy of Sciences State and Law Institute, stressed in his speech here that, for Communists, democracy is the essence of a state and the organic basis of a state and social system. Genuine socialism is inconceivable without the broadest participation by working people in running all the affairs of society and state. It is necessary to strive to ensure that the Marxist-Leninist concept of the socialist political system as a social organization wherein all social classes, groups, segments of the population, and members of society are able to freely express and realize their interests—a system in which people become the "yardstick for everything"—is wholly restored and developed.

The need for a profound reform of the political system, the scientist stressed, is prompted by our urgent need for economic and social development. The 3 years of restructuring have shown that we will only be able to bring the economy up to modern standards if we give a new impetus to its main factor—people.

In order to implement fundamental transformations, the speaker noted, we need a serious scientific foundation. It is necessary to profoundly analyze the historic experience of socialist development both in the USSR and in other socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism. In order to resolve these tasks we must utilize all modern knowledge about social, political, and spiritual processes obtained by sociology, psychology, jurisprudence, and political science in specific research studies. There is an urgent need for scientific forecasting on the progress of sociopolitical processes and their immediate and longer-term results, V.N. Kudryavtsev.

In the subject area "Tasks of Social Sciences in Working Out the Problems of Improving the Spiritual Sphere and the Way of Life," Academician G.L. Smirnov, director of the CPSU Central Committee Marxism-Leninism Institute, noted that the social sciences are now an enormous and important component of spiritual life, and it will be exceptionally complex and difficult to determine their role with regard to the remaining areas of spiritual life, which are still immense. For us Soviet social scientists, he said, the renewal of the forms of socialist society's organization, the revolutionary restructuring of all our activity, and the ideas and decisions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference, which generalized the party's practical and theoretical activity at a new stage, are naturally a determining factor in our activity.

Restructuring has shaken up public awareness and society's spiritual life and has involved broad sections of Soviet people—above all, the intelligentsia, workers, and peasants—in intense spiritual activity. Today, the scientist stressed, it is a question not only of expanding the range of problems under discussion. There is more freedom, initiative, trenchancy, and interest in defending positions in society's spiritual life. Socialist pluralism is becoming not just a means of reflecting interests and opinions but a means of solving problems. It is increasingly moving out of the sphere of journalism into sociology. Pluralism is thus turning into a natural condition of the developing socialist society's spiritual life—a condition generated by revolutionary renewal and restructuring.

The speaker reported that the USSR Academy of Sciences is conducting three fundamental research programs. These cover the substantiation and forecasting of socioeconomic development, the improvement of the running of the socialist economy, and the comprehensive "people-science-society" problem.

The humanitarian principles of mankind's survival and development are the basis of the CPSU's foreign policy and its vigorous international activity, P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, noted in the subject area "The New Political Thinking and International Cooperation Problems." Lenin's clear-cut theses about the primacy of the interests of social development as a whole over all other interests—including class interests—has played a paramount role in both the theoretical and practical substantiation of the foreign policy course of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Both in the sphere of policy and in the sphere of ideology this was a blow of colossal force against dogmatism as a mode of thought and against conservatism as a means of action. As a result, Soviet foreign policy has acquired a new quality and new dimensions that expand the scale and range of its influence.

The socialist world not only acts as a generator of ideas relating to the new political thinking. It also shoulders the equally difficult and lofty mission of being the most consistent proponent of these ideas. Here too, the scientist stressed, we bear in mind not only the worldwide parameters of the new political thinking but also the sphere of mutual relations among the socialist countries—relations which are also undergoing profound change. The spirit of socialist renewal followed by the CPSU is consonant with the aspirations of the socialist countries' peoples.

The Soviet scientist's words were repeatedly confirmed in the speeches at the conference by sociologists from the fraternal countries. Over 100 scholars from 11 socialist community states attended the Moscow forum. Along with general fundamental provisions of the concept of modern socialism, they expressed many views at the meeting relating to their own countries' inherently specific practical work in renewing socialist society.

O. Reinhold, leader of the GDR delegation and rector of the SED Central Committee Social Sciences Academy, believes, for instance, that the shaping of a developed socialist society is a process of profound social, economic, spiritual, and cultural transformations directly related to the scientific and technical revolution. People were

impressed by his categorical summary: In SED policy, the central role is allotted to assimilating the achievements of the world scientific and technical revolution.

Ten Den-khi [name as published], head of the DPRK delegation and director of the DPRK Social Sciences Academy's "South-South" Scientific Research Institute of the World Economy and Cooperation, believes for his part that one of the most important tasks facing society in his country is to transform people. Educating citizens in the communist spirit, he stated, is the main task of the Workers Party of Korea. This means educating people to be socially aware and firmly convinced of socialism's victory.

The conference participants showed interest in the speech by T. Szentes, deputy director of the MSZMP Central Committee Social Sciences Institute, who shared certain ideas with his colleagues about his research in the subject area "Socialist Reforms and International Relations." Socialist aims and values in developing and restructuring society in the socialist countries, the scientist believes, should be implemented under conditions of openness and adapted to the laws and demands of the global system—above all, the system of the capitalist world economy. To this end we need not only great flexibility and constructive compromise during the existence of the two opposing systems, but also a long-term look at national policy. Moreover, it is necessary to campaign for that reform and democratic restructuring of the mechanism and "rules of the game" in the world economy which would promote rather than impede social and national emancipation and, ultimately, the development of socialist restructuring processes.

The conference of sociologists from the socialist countries is continuing.

A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists in connection with the forum of socialist country sociologists was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center the same day. Its participants answered correspondents' questions.

### Conference Ends 6 Oct

*LD0610194288 Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 6 TASS—Complicated problems facing socialism on the present crucial stage of its development have determined the character of the international scientific conference of scholars from socialist countries specializing on social sciences which ended here today. Prominent scientists discussed for three days topical problems of economy, the democratization of public life, the upgrading of a cultural sphere and a new political thinking in international life.

Participants in the conference pointed out the need for giving priority to social values to which the economies of socialist countries should be turned. The purpose of the reforms of economic systems in the fraternal countries consists in meeting people's demands as fully as possible. This is why many other economic problems were also analyzed from this point of view.

These include a new role of commodity and monetary relations under socialism and forms of socialist property. Many interesting ideas were expressed on the impermissibility of identifying people's property with its state form, on a variety of forms of socialist property in various countries and the impermissibility of their unification.

The problem of the relationship between bodies of power, man and society, its legal and philosophical aspects, were in the centre of attention of a discussion on the reform of a political system. It was pointed out that specific national and historic conditions and processes in various socialist countries resulted in the difference of the reforms needed there. The attention was called to the fact that the consolidation of legality and of the confidence of people in their state were essential for the success of the reform of a political system. Participants in the conference discussed as well questions connected with the deformation of socialism, specifically, the absence of openness during the taking of decision of state importance.

Politologists discussed humanitarian principles of the survival and development of humanity on which Soviet foreign policy is based. They pointed out that a new political thinking used in the process of the working out of Soviet foreign policy had dealt a strong blow at dogmatism and boosted a peaceful policy of socialist countries.

All these cardinal transformations require a solid scientific foundation. However, the level of the development of social sciences in socialist countries does not measure up to present-day demands. In this connection many proposals were put forward on problems to be studied by scientists and on the establishment on closer contacts by scientists in their creative work. Participants in the conference went on record in favour of the creation of an international centre for the study of topical problems of socialism.

### 'Observers Roundtable' on Foreign Policy Issues

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["International Observers Roundtable" program with Boris Andrianov, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator; Vadim Borisovich Kassis, editor in chief of the "GOLOS RODINY" newspaper and "OTCHIZNA" journal; and Vladimir Ivanovich Fadeyev, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator]

[Text] [Andrianov] Hello, comrades. Here to take part in today's meeting at the roundtable are Vadim Borisovich Kassis, editor in chief of the newspaper "GOLOS

RODINY" and the journal "OTCHIZNA", and my colleague, Vladimir Ivanovich Fadeyev, All-Union Radio foreign political commentator.

The week just ending saw the completion of the official friendly visit to our country of Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The Romanian newspaper SCINTEIA has described the visit as a most important event in the rich chronicle of Romanian-Soviet relations. Contacts of this kind have become a tradition of relations between the fraternal socialist states. Just a few days before Comrade Ceausescu's arrival, a working visit was paid to our country by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Such meetings undoubtedly reflect the increased dynamism of relations between the states of our socialist community; they reflect our desire to raise the cooperation of the fraternal countries of socialism to a qualitatively new level.

[Kassis] Another thing that this brings out is that Soviet foreign policy is giving priority to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries and to ensuring that they coordinate their actions. Of course an important role is played in this by the intensity, variety, and fruitfulness of meetings and exchanges of opinion between leading representatives of the fraternal parties and countries at all levels, including the highest.

Essentially, after all, what we're talking about is our joint contribution to the common cause. I would even say that the significance of this problem goes far beyond the framework of our socialist community. Is it not obvious how the gamut of socialism's influence on international processes is being widened, when each of the fraternal countries is displaying its own initiative and making its own original and specific contribution to achieving the aims of their concerted policy?

[Fadeyev] There's no disputing that that is precisely the situation. Nevertheless, the question that is now on the agenda is that of perfecting the machinery of the cooperation of the fraternal countries in foreign policy and coordinating their actions more effectively. This question is dictated by life itself, which offers vivid proof of the growing significance of interaction between the socialist states for resolving the vital problems of our time and providing comprehensive international security. Such interaction is of particular importance today, in view of the real state of affairs on the international scene.

Yes, positive trends are clearly emerging in the international life of our time. The threat of war has receded; the process of reduction of nuclear armaments has begun; and the stalemate has been overcome on the settling of armed conflicts in various parts of the world. Yet at the same time, I think it is too soon to speak of a radical breakthrough toward peace and security. That breakthrough has not yet happened. The world situation remains tense and contradictory.

[Andrianov] Yes, the situation in the international arena is far from simple. But how can it be otherwise, if we still have vast quantities of arms in the nuclear arsenals; if nuclear tests continue; and if efforts are being made to modernize existing weapons and develop and manufacture new ones? So we have every reason to say that the danger of destroying the human race and life itself on our planet has not yet been removed. There is, therefore, an insistent need to solve the fundamental problem of modern times, which is to curtail the arms race, substantially lower the level of military confrontation, and work for the abolition of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Of course the problem is difficult and cannot be solved overnight. But solve it we must, as a matter of vital necessity, since in our interdependent world there is no rational alternative.

[Kassis] There is a key, as it were, to solving the fundamental problem of our time, in the form of the new political thinking and the new approach to matters of war and peace. Moreover, that new thinking is gradually becoming established in international affairs. Not as fast as one might wish, it is true, and not on the scale that the real state of affairs demands, but still we can already see that things are moving, and that's encouraging. The new thinking has become the historical necessity of our time. It is based, after all, on the priority of the interests shared by all mankind, on willingness to solve all problems by political means and on the basis of a balance of interests while placing above all else the task of preserving and developing civilization. Therefore, the socialist countries consider that at the present crucial stage of East-West relations, special importance is attached to a constructive political dialogue and to agreements that serve peace and the development of a cooperation beneficial to all.

[Fadeyev] These, by the way, are the very problems discussed at the international meeting in Vladivostok which ended at the beginning of the week at the forum entitled "Asia and the Pacific—Dialogue, Peace, Cooperation."

It is gratifying that the prominent scientists, businessmen, cultural figures, and journalists from 35 countries responded to the call to discuss the diverse problems of Asia and the Pacific in a friendly and informal atmosphere and in the spirit of openness that characterizes the new thinking, and to exchange views on prospects for the region's development in conditions of peace and cooperation, which is to the advantage of all the peoples.

In my view that meeting was very symbolic. It reflected the obvious fact that there has recently been a burst of interest throughout the world in events in Asia and the Pacific. It is no accident that the Asian factor, as it is called, is assuming an ever more conspicuous role in the foreign policy of all the leading states of the world.

[Andrianov] I think the interest that the international community is showing in that region is a new and highly important factor in world politics, and it's easy to see why. We're talking about a vast geographical zone with just over 3 billion inhabitants—more than in all of the rest of the world. It's a region where various tendencies of international development cross. It's worth noting that a very complex configuration of relations between various countries and between groups of states has taken shape there. Nearly all the nuclear powers are represented in the region: the United States, China, the Soviet Union, and France. More and more frequent clashes are occurring in the area between the economic interests of Japan and the United States, of the so-called new industrial countries and their developed partners.

In the quadrangle formed, as it were, by four states—the United States, China, Japan, and the Soviet Union—relations have not been easy. And these are, of course, by no means all the components that make up the whole complex of many and various problems. Furthermore, I take it that we might as well admit that each of the countries of the region has its own idea of the sources of danger; at times those sources are theoretical, and sometimes even simply imaginary.

[Kassis] It's no exaggeration to say that practically all the major countries of the region, in one combination or another, are perceived by their neighbors as sources of a potential threat or instability. This naturally makes the multilateral political process much more difficult. It is almost a situation of paradox, given that deeper socioeconomic processes are taking place in Asia and the Pacific than in Europe.

Economic life in the region is in full swing, often regardless of the political difficulties and unsolved problems. How can one close one's eyes to the fact that the countries of the Pacific—especially a number of the countries of East Asia, including China—today form a new and very influential and dynamic factor for the renewal of the economy of the region, and of the entire world economy, for that matter? It's probably for good reason that a concept already exists whose adherents consider that this region is gradually taking first place in world politics and is destined to take over the relay baton from Europe.

[Fadeyev] We won't argue about how valid that prediction may be. What can be said with confidence, however, is that a new center of the world economy has kwalready emerged in that region and is actively operating. That's a reality which in my view underlines the very special practical value of Comrade Gorbachev's proposal to establish in that region definite means of negotiation for examining not only our own initiatives relating to the security of Asia and the Pacific, but any others as well. It's certainly quite plain that only by the efforts of all the states of the region can practical results be achieved in the interests of the stability and well-being of the peoples inhabiting it. However work in that direction is, you can say, only just beginning, and it will of course require enormous energy and enormous resources on the part of all the interested countries, large and small.

[Andrianov] This is all extremely necessary. As we have already noted, against the backdrop of a general improvement in the world atmosphere the situation in the region as a whole remains fairly complex and far from stable. Many issues relating to security and confidence-building are still far from being solved and the knots of chronic conflicts are being untied too slowly. Unfortunately, one has to acknowledge that the disarmament process has not developed in the Asia-Pacific region, although this had been expected as the destruction of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles got under way. In that region, however, nuclear missiles are still being deployed, including sea-based cruise missiles. Naval activities are also being stepped up there, and this is particularly dangerous given that the confrontation boundaries between a number of countries in the region fall precisely at the points of contact between navies. Moreover, the spiral of the ground forces arms race is climbing higher and higher: A number of countries in the region have reached the point beyond which a process of broad militarization will begin.

[Kassis] It must be added that the causes of the present complex situation in the region lie, first and foremost, in the behavior of our main opponent, the United States of America, which is endeavoring to retain its present strategic, military, and political advantages in the region, to prevent the Soviet Union from galvanizing its role there, and to hamper the development of positive trends there. Naturally, Japan is being drawn more and more widely into the implementation of the U.S. far-reaching plans; this strategy was at one time expressed in concentrated form by the Pacific Ocean community doctrine.

[Andrianov] At the same time, while encouraging the militaristic trends in Japan, Washington is striving to turn it into the kingpin of an anti-Soviet and antisocialist eastern front. To achieve this same objective they want to form a triangle of military links between the Pentagon, Tokyo, and Seoul, and also to pave the way to involving ASEAN in that same Pacific Ocean community along with their military bloc allies.

[Fadeyev] It's interesting to note that alongside the reports from the Imperial Court Administration on Emperor Hirohito's state of health, all the Japanese mass media over the past few days have been informing their people in the finest detail and with respectful pomposity about various kinds of military maneuvers.

[Kassis] You have just touched on the subject, Vladimir Ivanovich, of Emperor Hirohito's state of health. It should be said that this event has given rise to a lively debate in the country over the Japanese emperor's historical role. The fact remains that the right-wing forces are attempting to erase from the people's consciousness the memory of the shameful and terrible times and to

portray the crimes of Japan's militarists as feats worthy of respect. I have frequently been witness to real orgies of nationalism in Tokyo's Yasukuni Temple, which is perhaps the most characteristic memorial of an era when the empire's very raison d'etre was aggressive war. Let us note that that era is a thing of the past, of the irretrievable past.

[Fadeyev] Incidentally, the newspaper AKAHATA recently published an entire spread entitled "The Emperor and the War" on the very subject of Hirohito's role in Japan's aggression in the countries of Southeast Asia and China.

[Andrianov] I am reminded of a highly eloquent report published in NEWSWEEK. Here is what it told its readers, and I quote: At one time the southern part of the Pacific Ocean was a quiet backwater for the Western powers. The Philippines were American, Vietnam was French, and Singapore British. Indonesia belonged to the Netherlands. After World War II the region began its slow progress toward independence.

And the conclusion? The conclusion for U.S. strategists was self-evident: to enter, break into, that region, flood the Pacific Ocean's islands and atolls with heaps of weapons, and fill the waters with atomic submarines and missile carriers, and surface ships with nuclear missiles on board. It was because of the difficulties in carrying out such a venture alone that Washington harnessed Japan and South Korea to its war chariot.

[Fadeyev] U.S. specialists at various levels have frequently spoken about the Asia-Pacific region being important for the United States, above all. One indication of this is the simple fact that the region accounts for five of the eight pacts in which the United States participates. So it turns out that when our ships are off our own coast, the West immediately starts yelling about a Soviet threat, whereas it turns a blind eye to the fact that Nimitz's and Midways are literally mooching around our coastline and that forces of aggression are being beefed-up there.

[Kassis] Further, it is known from various articles in the Japanese press that specialists at the National Defense Agency are currently working on an adjustment to their defense doctrine—an adjustment that boils down to transforming the so-called shield principle into the spear principle, without the slightest hint of any limits, so to speak, being placed on this spear. Moreover, the leading newspaper YOMIURI has frequently raised the issue of plans to transform Hokkaido Island into a bastion for repelling aggression from the north, that is to say, Soviet aggression. The newspaper refers to a secret agency document revealing a clear policy involving not so much a scenario based on the infamous "The Russians Are Coming," but a demonstration of the might of the Self-Defense Forces.

[Andrianov] In this connection it might be worth recalling the foreign news agency reports from Tokyo on a new board game for children and adults now retailing on the Japanese market under the name Northern Army. Before the rules of this patently militaristic amusement are set out, the following is stated, literally: No later than 9 August 1995, Soviet troops will invade the northern part of Hokkaido Island, directing their further attacks toward the main city of Sapporo.

[Kassis] I think that the deliberate leaking of National Defense Agency documents to the press and these board games, permeated with the spirit of aggression, are not a mere coincidence but are, so to speak, of one and the same mentality. After all, recently in Japan there has been a noticeably growing trend toward enhanced interest on the part of the population in the changes underway in our country, while our peace initiatives on the international scene are beginning to erode the negative image of the Soviet Union which has been inculcated for decades. This, of course, is causing unconcealed anxiety among certain circles, both in Japan and across the ocean in Washington.

[Fadeyev] And not just anxiety. They are also putting direct pressure on their partner and urging it to reinforce the Japanese-U.S. military alliance. It should be noted as well that there is a constantly growing burden of military expenditure on the Japanese islands, while Moscow, in counterbalance to this, is proposing that consultations be held between the main naval powers in the region on the nonaugmentation of naval forces there, and is proposing multilateral discussions on matters relating to reducing military confrontation in the area where the seabords of the Soviet Union, China, Japan, the DPRK, and South Korea converge. The aim of the discussion would be to freeze and carry out commensurate reductions in the level of naval and air forces and to limit their activities.

[Andrianov] To come back to the events which have followed the Soviet Union's Vladivostock initiatives—I mean what has happend in propaganda circles—they could be described in two words: debate with demagogy. They even leveled the following reproach at us: that our specific appeal for the abolition of the U.S. bases in the Philippines was a vague formula of the type: We shall not be found wanting. In Krasnoyarsk, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stated bluntly that if the United States decides to liquidate its military bases in the Philippines the Soviet Union will be ready, in agreement with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to give up the naval material and technical support point in Camrhan Bay.

[Fadeyev] Thus, things have been made clear. Let us now wait and see what they will say and how they will react in Washington. We are well aware that the United States attaches particular importance to the Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay Naval Base.

[Andrianov] In this respect I think it is sufficient to quote a candid remark by a Pentagon official. He stated that the presence of U.S. armed forces and supply systems for them on the territory of the Philippines makes it possible to expand U.S. might for the defense of vitally important air and sea routes stretching from the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea to Japan. They ensure a permanent U.S. naval and Air Force presence in the western part of the Pacific Ocean, situated 4 flying hours or 5 sailing days from Japan, Guam, Singapore, and the Korean peninsula. Over the past few years the significance of the Philippines for the United States has grown even more, the Pentagon spokesman stated. Thus, I don't think that any additional commentary is needed in this regard.

[Kassis] As Boris Vasiliyevich has already noted, the proposal contained in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's Krasnoyarsk speech was greeted with interest, though not unequivocally, in the countries of the Asia-Pacific region. I'm not going to dwell on the positive responses, but to give a brief account of the essence of the somewhat distrustful or contradictory standpoints taken on the Soviet leader's proposal, they are based on an existing attitude toward our ground force and naval presence in that region, dictated by our allegedly far-reaching strategic objectives. This led to an attempt by certain countries, including Western countries, to assess the Soviet proposal off-hand as propagandistic. That technique is not a new one. But let's get back to the subject of our discussion. As Boris Vasiliyevich has already noted, the situation in the Asia-Pacific region is still contradictory and complex.

[Fadeyev] But at the same time one cannot say that nothing is changing in the region, and that no progress whatsoever is being observed in resolving inveterate problems. This is not so. Above all, the Afghan problem exemplifies this—to be more exact, the attempts to solve it by means of the Geneva accords.

[Kassis] In this connection it would not be out of place to stress that the progress and results of the process in Afghanistan will determine not only the future of that country and its people, but also the fate of strategic stability in this part of the world, and of course—something which is no less important—the success of a way of settling regional conflicts which is now undergoing, as it were, a test of competence. This examination is admittedly being taken in conditions of a very complex military and political situation in Afghanistan itself. Even in neighboring Pakistan it is not a simple matter. Almost 6 months have passed since the day the Geneva agreements were signed. During this time we—on the grounds of a mutual accord with the Afghan Government and in line with the provision of the Geneva documents—a) began the withdrawal of our troops on 15 May, strictly to schedule, and b) withdrew half of our limited contingent by 15 August as promised.

All this time and even long before, Kabul had been constantly going to the Alliance of Seven with proposals on holding a dialogue for the sake of reconciliation and a compromise, in other words in the name of putting a stop to the fratricidal war.

[Andrianov] But during the same time not a single sensible compromise proposal or reply has been received from the leaders of counterrevolutionary groupings and parties, from their headquarters in Peshawar. All that comes from there are insolent demands which are unacceptable to the Afghan Government, such as expulsion of the PDPA from the composition of the future government and banning it from making decisions about the fate of the country and the people. Is there any need to say that these demands are as impertinent as they are groundless? Despite its complex path, which has been sometimes contradictory and marked by mistakes, the PDPA, which is to celebrate in January next year the 25th anniversary of its existence, has done more for the people and the development of progress in the country than any other political force. And now, during hard times for Afghanistan, it has managed to find a common language with other parties. It is with them that it is creating a multiparty coalition alliance for governing the country.

[Kassis] Another question is that the lawful government is still failing to get a dialogue going with the leaders of the opposition, who have announced the creation of a so-called provisional government of their own in Peshawar. But yet again it is not Kabul that is to blame. The obstacle on the path to a compromise and talks is, as I have already said, the maximalist and selfish position of the leaders of the seven-party alliance. What is more, it would be all right if they were completely unanimous on this score. But as the facts show, they have not reached any unanimous opinion on the question of taking part in the coalition government of Afghanistan. And there canot be such a unanimous opinion, as they are being torn apart by hostility, suspiciousness and rivalry.

[Fadeyev] Everyone who follows events in Afghanistan has long been asking this question: All right, the insurgents are going against the trend that has taken shape in the region, but how can it be that Pakistan, having with one hand signed the Geneva agreements, is with the other violating them quite shamelessly and openly? What is this? Is it a different interpretation or a different reading of the letter and spirit of the signed documents? And what about the United States, which has also put its signature under these documents and which has assumed, together with us, the role of guarantor of observance of the agreements? Just look, comrades, even if we do not consider all the articles of the document, the following picture still emerges: In Pakistan the training center for preparing armed detachments of insurgents remains and continues to operate, only with ever more vigor, despite the fact that the paragraphs on banning

them are formulated with clarity. Pakistani officers and advisers from other countries, including the United States, work as instructors there.

As you have correctly stressed, Vadim Borisovich, in Pakistan the Alliance of Seven has created a provisonal government and the so-called Afghan Information Agency. The headquarters of the Alliance of Seven is located in Peshawar. And finally, a special coordination committee of the Pakistani Armed Forces has been formed for collaboration with representatives of the Afghan resistance. Incidentally, the Pakistani Armed Forces have lately been taking part ever more frequently in armed operations on the insurgents' side with complete openness.

[Andrianov] It seems that the withdrawal of our troops from Afghanistan is not to the liking of Pakistan, however strange this may seem. They are using provocative actions in an attempt to extend our stay there, which, as is known, has yielded and continues to yield large profits for Islamabad. Over the 9 years of the undeclared war, the United States delivered, directly to the insurgents themselves, armaments to the value of more than $2 billion.

[Kassis] It is not fortuitous, let us note, that Washington has recently received a representative of the oppostion, Rahmatollah Safi, the head of the intelligence department of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan. Talks were held on extending American military supplies. This is the way the Pakistan and the United States are continuing to throw more dry wood, figuratively speaking, on the fire of the undeclared war in Afghanistan.

[Fadeyev] And from there, every day—as everyone knows—gloomy and alarming reports come in on new victims of this bloodshed, which is senseless for the Afghan people. But it seems that it is very necessary for the West. Surely it is not a secret that most Western countries believe that the dragging out of the Afghan conflict—and the situation in this part of the globe directly determines the stability of the situation in the Asia-Pacific region—enables the West to justify its own interference in Third World affairs. Speaking recently at the UN General Assembly session in New York, USSR Foreign Minister Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze stated that what emerges is this: The rigorous fulfillment of their pledges by some creates conditions for others to perpetrate crimes, amongst which the gravest is the destruction of the hope that has been acquired in torment.

At the same time the Soviet minister added that we are not complaining to anyone. We have resources to put everything back to its right place. But we are accountable to the United Nations and are therefore appealing to it. I want to draw your attention to the fact that this sentence of Comrade Shevardnadze attracted the especially close attention of the Western mass information media. Even now they are still doing guesswork as to what is behind it. I think that, above all, our responsibility is behind it, the responsibility of a country which has put its signature on the Geneva documents, and a responsibility which Pakistan and the United States are still so lacking in today.

[Andrianov] The problems that we have touched upon during our discussion show that we are only at the beginning of our path into the future of the great Asia-Pacific region. A great deal of work is ahead. And, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted in his Krasnoyarsk speech, difficulties, obstacles, and unusually novel situations await us on this path. But we will persistently advance, step by step, accumulating experience and skill. The cause is worthy of this.

With this we are closing our meeting at the roundtable. All the participants thank you for your attention, esteemed radio listeners. Goodbye. All the best.

## Zhukov 'International Review' on Week's Events

*PM1110085188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 88 Second Edition p 4*

[Yuriy Zhukov "International Review": "The World This Week"]

[Text] There was a time when it was difficult for reports on events in our country to find their way onto newspaper pages or television screens in the West. Sometimes no such reports reached readers or television viewers for weeks on end. We were simply boycotted. This has now changed completely. Cables from Moscow feature constantly on the front pages of newspapers, and few television newscasts contain no information about what is happening in the USSR.

It is no longer possible to keep silent about Soviet reality. The profound restructuring of the Soviet state and society, which is significant for the fate of all mankind, is of vital interest to all people. Hence the great demand for information about how this restructuring is being implemented. Some people are following its progress with hope and sympathy. Others react to it nervously and even maliciously. Such is the present-day complex and contradictory world.

A Precise, Constructive Line [subhead]

Throughout last week and the end of the previous week all communication channels linking Moscow with foreign countries were very busy. People in the West and East, South and North of our planet were waiting eagerly for information about the results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the extraordinary sessions of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets.

As is usually the case, as soon as the first reports that these important sessions were to be held appeared, the people who like to muddy the waters set about concocting the most fantastic fabrications. I have in front of me

an edition of the Paris newspaper LE FIGARO, for instance, which is particularly fond of spreading this kind of fabrication. It is an edition which was printed and went on sale before the plenum had even opened. It is literally crammed full with the most absurd inventions, including the suggestion that a military coup might take place in Moscow on 30 September.

Many other Western bourgeois newspapers also published their conjectures that morning. However, even before the newsstands had managed to sell out the newspapers, reports about the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum arrived from Moscow and the time for sobering up came in the offices in charge of Western propaganda. It is true that at the beginning of the week some people in Washington, London, and Paris still tried to sow doubt as to how the political situation in our country would develop in the future, but soon a sober approach triumphed even there.

One after another, statesmen admitted in their comments that the decisions which had been adopted by the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the Supreme Soviet session were aimed at consistently implementing the line mapped out by the 19th party conference, which accords with the interests of world peace and cooperation. FRG Chancellor H. Kohl expressed himself precisely in this spirit last Sunday. FRG Foreign Minister H.-D. Genscher said for his part in an interview with the "Deutschlandfunk" radio station: "I hope that many of those who in recent days tried to cast doubt on M.S. Gorbachev's course will now join those who are seriously seeking to utilize the new opportunities in the interests of stability in Europe, in the interests of the development of East-West relations."

U.S. President R. Reagan, President F. Mitterrand of France, President F. Cossiga of Italy, President J. Sarney of Brazil, Prime Minister M. Thatcher of Great Britain, and the heads of state and government of a number of other Western states declared in congratulatory messages addressed to M.S. Gorbachev their readiness to further develop constructive dialogue with the leadership of the USSR.

The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the extraordinary USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviet sessions received unanimous support from the leaders of the fraternal socialist states and parties and many developing countries. They note: Logical steps which will ensure a strengthening of the leading role of the CPSU and a consistent deepening of restructuring have been taken.

There is great interest everywhere in the implementation of the practical measures ensuing from the decisions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference in the USSR to ensure the creation of a new structure of the apparatus of the Central Committee and local party committees in light of party organs' changed functions in conditions where the soviets are genuine organs of people's power.

Naturally, special attention is paid to the question of how the decisions adopted at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the extraordinary USSR Supreme Soviet session will affect the Soviet Union's foreign policy. In this context, the reiteration by M.S. Gorbachev at the USSR Supreme Soviet on 2 October of the key, decisive lines in our foreign policy was received everywhere with great satisfaction:

"Our course in international affairs is clear," he said. "It is a course toward eliminating the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, normalizing international relations, organizing equal and mutually advantageous ties among the world's countries and peoples, establishing broad cooperation in the most varied spheres, and ensuring for all peoples the right to freely choose their destiny.... We will continue to steer this course unswervingly."

Inviting All Nations [subhead]

A characteristic feature of our time is the increased role in world politics of contacts at summit level, which are constantly increasing and whose importance is stressed in letters to M.S. Gorbachev by the leaders of many states who either have visited the Kremlin or are preparing to visit our country.

It so happened that the first person to pay an official friendly visit to Moscow after the CPSU Central Committee Plenum and the extraordinary USSR Supreme Soviet session was N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Readers are already familiar with the results of this visit, during which there were meetings and talks between M.S. Gorbachev and N. Ceausescu and the two parties' delegations which, according to the joint communique, passed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, comradely sincerity, and mutual understanding.

The exchange of views on the development of Soviet-Romanian cooperation which was begun in May of last year during the Soviet leader's visit to Romania was continued. Questions of cooperation and socialist integration were thoroughly discussed.

Dwelling on the fundamental problems of present-day international life, the sides noted that there has been a weakening of confrontation of late, East-West contacts between states have strengthened, and preconditions have been created for ending the arms race, cutting military budgets, and settling regional conflicts by means of talks. However, as the participants in the talks stressed, a radical breakthrough has not yet been achieved and the world situation remains complex and contradictory. This lends importance to the tasks of uniting all peace-loving forces and stepping up their actions in the struggle to strengthen peace and create an

atmosphere conducive to the democratization of international life and the growth of mutual trust and cooperation. Concerted actions by the socialist countries to resolve these tasks now assume a special significance.

Important new high-level meetings in Moscow lie ahead. Preparations for the visit to the USSR of Chancellor F. Vranitzky of Austria are drawing to a close. Prime Minister C. de Mita of Italy is getting ready for a visit to our country. A visit from President J. Sarney of Brazil is expected. FRG Chancellor H. Kohl is also coming to Moscow.

All these meetings, as well as other contacts in Moscow, albeit at a lower level, which have become more frequent of late, are clear evidence of the world community's genuine interest in establishing civilized communications, which can and must lead to the normalization of the international situation. It is impossible not to see in this a manifestation of the new thinking, which is increasingly gaining ground despite the intrigues of reactionary forces, which still retain their influence.

A Bridge Linking Continents [subhead]

Last Monday saw the end of an important international meeting in Vladivostok during which prestigious scientists, public figures, politicians, businessmen, and cultural figures from 36 countries conducted a fruitful discussion on the theme "Asia and the Pacific Region: Dialogue, Peace, and Cooperation."

As PRAVDA reported yesterday, the attention of the meeting participants focused on the important Soviet proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev in Krasnoyarsk. These proposals are a continuation and further development of the constructive ideas put forward by the Soviet leader in July 1986 in his Vladivostok speech and later, in July 1987, in his interview with the Indonesian newspaper MERDEKA.

"The Soviet Union is a Eurasian state," M.S. Gorbachev wrote in his address to the participants in the international meeting in Vladivostok. "We want our country to serve as a reliable bridge linking the two great continents in economic, cultural, and humanitarian respects."

The eastern facade of our Eurasian state looks out over the Pacific along a broad front from Chukotka in the Arctic to the ice-free bays in the south of Maritime Kray. Quite naturally, we have a vital interest in keeping open and safe the ocean routes which link us with all the countries of that vast region, including large countries like the United States, the PRC, and India, as well as medium-sized and small countries.

Our neighbors in this region belong to different social systems. Their national interests frequently diverge, and sometimes they even clash. However, more and more representatives of these states are arriving at the conclusion that, despite differences and disagreements, it is possible and necessary to find points of contact making it possible to ensure common security and mutually advantageous cooperation. The USSR proposals are based on precisely this idea.

The reactions to the initiatives put forward in Krasnoyarsk received during the past week from countries in Asia and the Pacific indicate that these initiatives are meeting with growing understanding and attracting increasing interest although, naturally, the reaction to these proposals is not absolutely clear-cut. Many prominent statesmen and politicians—not just from countries in Asia and the Pacific—have expressed their readiness to embark on a quest for mutually acceptable ways to strengthen security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific.

However, it has to be noted that statements of a diametrically opposite nature have come out of Washington in recent days. There, as in 1986 and 1987 when the USSR put forward ideas of strengthening security and cooperation in Asia and the Pacific, they are again saying "no."

Naturally, people in the countries of the region, and not only the region, are increasingly asking themselves: What is the reason for this stubborn unwillingness on the part of the United States to embark, jointly with all the countries of the region, on a quest for ways to reduce tension?

Indeed, what is wrong, for instance, with the USSR's pledge not to increase its number of nuclear weapons in the region? And why is the United States refusing to follow this example?

What is dangerous in the Soviet proposal to hold consultations about not building up naval forces in the region?

Why does the United States not like the proposal that the question of lowering military confrontation in areas of close proximity between the coastlines of the USSR, the PRC, Japan, DPRK, and South Korea be discussed on a multilateral basis?

Why is it so stubbornly opposed to convening an international conference on transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace?

And finally, what does it have against the proposal to discuss the question of creating a negotiating mechanism to discuss any proposals relating to security in Asia and the Pacific region?

Last Sunday G. Sigur, assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, and R. Armitage, assistant U.S. secretary of defense, tried to answer these legitimate questions in an article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. Their answer was a cynical one: "Moscow has to pay (?!) the admission price," that is, it must reduce its

military presence in the region on a unilateral basis, limit its military aid to Vietnam and the DPRK, withdraw its armed forces from island territories claimed by Japan, and so on, and so forth.

Very frank! However, if people in Washington believe that such a direct statement of a political course which is reminiscent of an ultimatum and clearly calculated to thwart dialogue will meet with understanding and support in Asia and the Pacific, then that is dangerous self-deception. It is futile for representatives of the U.S. Departments of State and Defense to claim in their article that "many of the nations of the Pacific region share U.S. misgivings about Mr Gorbachev's offers." People in the capitals of the countries of the region will merely shrug their shoulders on reading this claim.

What is causing concern there is a very different fact: the inability or unwillingness of the people who make such statements to grasp that the times are changing. The peoples are tired of decades of international tension. They are protesting the arms race increasingly loudly. They want to have friendly relations among themselves.

There can be no doubt that ultimately the persistent struggle by peace-loving forces for the normalization of relations in Asia and the Pacific and throughout the planet will bear sound results.

## United States & Canada

### Rogachev Expresses 'Regret' at Sigur Article

*PM0710195188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[G. Charodeyev report from USSR Foreign Ministry Press Center: "Facing the Pacific Ocean"]

[Text] The topic of the Foreign Ministry Press Center press conference that was held for Soviet and foreign journalists on 6 October was "The policy of the USSR in the Asian-Pacific region: From Vladivostok to Krasnoyarsk."

Answering a question from IZVESTIYA regarding an article by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State G. Sigur and Assistant Secretary of Defense R. Armitage under the heading "To Play in Asia, Moscow Will Have To Pay" which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES, I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister said:

This is essentially the first detailed public response by representatives of the U.S. Administration to the Krasnoyarsk initiatives. It gives rise in us to a feeling of regret. It is asserted, for instance, that the USSR must prove that it is in earnest by reducing its "large and provocative military presence in this region."

As for the level of the military presence in this region it is well known that the United States, even without its allies, has a considerable superiority over the USSR in all basic naval armaments in the Pacific Ocean and it also has at its disposal here nearly 300 military installations. As far as the "provocativeness" of the presence of the Soviet Navy is concerned, the very structuree and disposition of the USSR Pacific Fleet shows graphically that its chief task is the defense of the USSR's national territory. That patently cannot be said of the U.S. 7th and 3d Fleets, a considerable proportion of which are located near the Far East borders of the Soviet Union. Moreover, the forward-based forces of the U.S. Navy are constantly being built up while the intensiveness and scale of major exercises by the U.S. fleets is being increased in the region from the Sea of Japan to the Bering Sea, during which, for example, strikes against the USSR's territory from the sea are rehearsed. It is most likely here that the epithets "large and provocative" would be more fitting.

As regards our proposal on the reduction of military confrontation in regions where the the shores of tte USSR, the PRC, Japan, the DPRK, and South Korea converge, a counterargument is cited to the effect that the United States cannot go along with this in connection with the importance for the United States of the task of defending sea communications. The USSR Foreign Ministry representative went on to stress that the USSR, no less than the United States and other states, has an interest in the securtity of sea communications. However, we proceed from the premise that this goal would be served precisely by the creation of zones of reduced density of arms in the vicinity of international sealanes and the withdrawal of offensive forces and means from such zones and not their buildup. Our proposal for the joint working out of measures to avert incidents on the high seas and in the airspace over them also accords with the aims of strengthening the security of communications, but for some reason it was passed over in silence by the article written by the representatives of the U.S. Administration.

G. Sigur and R. Armitage try to justify the lack of readiness to embark on the elimination of U.S. military bases on the Philippines if the USSR were to renounce the use of the material-technical supply station in Cam Ranh Bay by agreement with the SRV Government, by arguing that this issue must be resolved by the United States together with the Philippines. This is naturally exactly the same as the fact that we are resolving the issue of our withdrawal from Cam Ranh Bay together with the Government of Vietnam. However, this argument, in our view, does not answer the question: What is preventing the United States from embarking on the renunciation of the bases in the Philippines—the objections of the government or of the people of that country?

Unfortunately the representatives of the U.S. Administration do not react at all to the last in order, but by no means the least important, Soviet proposal: that the question of the creation of a negotiating mechanism to examine our own and any other proposals pertaining to the security of the Asian-Pacific region be discussed at any level and in any composition. Yet this proposal could hardly be called "one-sided." Furthermore, neither are the other proposals "one-sided." In conclusion the USSR Foreign Ministry representatuive stated:

We are counting on the fact that the "answer" given in the article by G. Sigur and R. Armitage to the Krasnoyarsk proposals is not the U.S. Administation's final word.

### Lyutyy Views Crucial Nature of SDI Decision

*PM0710153788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5*

[Aleksandr Lyutyy "Viewpoint" commentary: "SDI: What Now?"]

[Text] The future of the Reagan administration's "Strategic Defense Initiative" has again become the subject of lively comment in the U.S. press.

Among firm advocates of "Star Wars" there is at the moment a degree of despondency which is manifesting itself primarily in the pages of the conservative press. Some people are even saying that unless there is a show of "determination" the program could founder completely in the future.

I would think that the promoters of the idea of militarizing outer space have no cause for alarm at the moment. Whoever the next president is, SDI will obviously continue to exist in one form or another. Republican candidate Bush promises to stick firmly to the Reagan course of creating [sozdaniye] an ABM system with space-based components. Democratic candidate Dukakis was originally lukewarm about SDI, but his foreign policy advisers were quick to put him right. Now he is advocating the continuation of the program, although in a more modest framework. It has to be borne in mind that SDI is backed by very influential forces, that it still has credibility as far as the substantial number of Americans who put their faith in a popular president are concerned. And, finally, and this is most significant, of the $15 billion already handed out to contractors, $12 billion have been received by U.S. military-industrial corporations. The assembly line has been oiled to run for many years into the future, and it is extremely difficult, if indeed it is possible, to stop it.

So, for all practical purposes SDI will remain a serious factor that will have to be reckoned with in the years to come, although the program is already being amended in the direction of more modest tasks. Scientific calculations demonstrating the limits of the possible coupled with Congress' reluctance to meet all the demands of the "Star Wars" program leaders have forced even the most fervent of them to abandon the "impenetrable shield" project. What they are increasingly talking about now is a "partial shield," about protecting big cities and the main strategic command facilities from missiles. Evidently, the idea of using certain exotic weapons in SDI—for example, particle-beam weapons or electromagnetic guns—has been discarded as unrealistic.

This reminds me of something certain Americans said, with the utmost sincerity, at the dawn of the "Star Wars" program: Why is the USSR reacting so vigorously to the SDI—after all, the project smacks of utopia from a scientific viewpoint and a dishonest game politically. You'll see, they said, it will die a death in time.

Well, I would personally admit that, possibly, our initial reaction appeared overly vigorous. And to some extent this played into the hands of those who put forward the dubious thesis that "What is good for the USSR is bad for the United States." You have often heard it said in congressional hearings: If the Russians are so abusive about SDI then it is definitely a worthwhile project on which money should be lavished.

Much has changed since then. The Soviet side has no objection to fundamental research, to work carried out inside manufacturing plants and test ranges—in short, anything that does not contravene the ABM Treaty. Let the Soviet and U.S. experts sit down together and decide which components can be put into space and which cannot. According to the principle that is popular with us at the moment: Anything that is not prohibited is possible. But if the United States intends to implement the "Star Wars" project anyway, we, as has been repeatedly stressed at a high level, will be able to create an asymmetrical, reliable, and effective counterweight, which will not necessarily be as expensive, either.

But does all this mean that we should pay no attention at all to this U.S. space venture? I think not. First, because SDI still poses the direct threat of the placement of weapons in space. There are no weapons in space at the moment. And there must not be any there—this is in the interests of all mankind. But for all the talk in the United States about amending SDI, no one has yet canceled the plans to test and deploy space weapons. For example, it is planned to test space-based interceptor missiles and a chemical laser at the beginning of the nineties. Work on these two and a number of other areas is in full swing.

Second, the planned experiments totally contravene the Soviet-American ABM Treaty, which prohibits weapon tests in space. This document lies at the very foundation of the entire range of Soviet-American accords on limiting and reducing armaments. Placing weapons in space could destroy the real, positive fruits of the treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles and undermine the conclusion of an agreement on a 50-percent reduction of strategic armaments.

Of course, it is for the Americans themselves to decide the future of the SDI program. But we must not lose sight of the fact that not only the future of relations between the United States and the USSR but the security of the whole world depend on the consequences of this decision.

## Tie Means Victory for Quayle in Bentsen Debate

*PM0710124588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 5*

[Report by IZVESTIYA own correspondent A. Shalnev: "A Draw"]

[Text] New York—John Adams, the very first vice president in U.S. history, spoke of his position with disdain. "This is the most insignificant post that could be devised," he said. John Garner, who was vice president during Franklin Roosevelt's time, was even more cynical. "My post," he loved to repeat, "is not worth anything."

I suppose that, among the tens of millions of viewers who watched the television debate on Wednesday evening between Lloyd Bentsen and Dan Quayle, Democratic and Republic Party vice presidential contenders, only a few people shared this opinion.

The vice president's prestige has sharply increased literally in the last few weeks, or, more precisely, since it was learned whom George Bush, who is trying to get to the White House, had chosen as his running mate. IZVESTIYA has already talked about Senator Quayle from Indiana. It is merely worth repeating that it is a long time since a vice presidential candidate has not

caused such acute conflicts as Bush's running mate. The conflicts are unfolding and raging around one central question: If Bush becomes president but is unable to perform his functions for whatever reason and Quayle has to take over the running of the country, will he be sufficiently qualified for this?

A series of recent polls conducted by the CBS television company and THE NEW YORK TIMES, in particular, testifies that only one-third of U.S. voters believed Quayle to be a politician adequately qualified for presidential duties.

This question—about the suitability of a vice president for the post of president—is quite natural when you consider that, according to expert calculations based on historical facts, the chances of a vice president being forced to take the president's place and move into the Oval Office are estimated as one in three. On the other hand, it is hard not to see that attention to this question has been artificially intensified by the Democratic Party rivals. For instance, Lloyd Bentsen repeats at virtually every election meeting: "If Bush becomes president, I shall pray every night for his health." The underlying message is: God forbid that Quayle should sit in the Oval Office.

Hence the great significance of the debate, at which Quayle was set the task if not of dispelling the doubts about him, then at least of confirming their validity, whereas Bentsen had the task of demonstrating the colossal difference between himself, a most experienced, capable, and authoritative politician, and his rather young and not very knowledgeable rival. There was also the primary task of proving to the voters that Bush was right—or absolutely wrong—when he made Quayle his running mate, and consequently, giving voters a specific idea of how capable Bush is of making the most responsible decisions independently and therefore how capable he himself is of heading a future U.S. Administration.

The stakes were unusually high, making the candidates' preparations for the debate exceptionally intense. And now it is over. The fears of those who thought that the Republican would falter or say something out of place were not borne out. Partly, I think, because Quayle stuck very diligently to the script written for him. On the other hand, the well-honed nature of most of the answers given by the senator from Indiana failed to totally remove the doubts as to how qualified he would be to perform—if need be—the duties of president. I think that doubts at one point even increased when, asked to say what his first steps would be if some misfortune befell the president and he, Quayle, had to take up the post, the senator stated: "I'd say a prayer for myself."

But I think that these statements were not crucial. Although Lloyd Bentsen was considerably more profound in his statements and although he demonstrated more precise knowledge of the problems discussed and genuine, unrehearsed spontaneity, all the same the score is clearly a draw. And a draw means victory for Quayle, who was obviously expected to produce a worse performance.

## Observer Examines Quayle Views on Arms Issues

*PM0710115588 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Oct 88 p 1*

[Political observer Grigoriy Oganov "Political Profile of a Problem": "When the 'Future' Generation Takes Its Cue From the 'Old'"]

[Text] So, to use this fall's fashionable sporting terminology, the U.S. election campaign is entering the the bell lap which the rival contenders are running on the track of the national "stadium."

Continuing the use of Olympic terms, let us point out that, although there is just 1 month to go to the election finish, the traditional favorites—the candidates for the two major bourgeois parties, the Republican and the Democratic—are still running neck and neck, but if we study attentively the statistical tables of the public opinion institutes which conduct polls almost daily and if we are absolutely accurate, we can say that George Bush and Michael Dukakis are going the distance with "constantly alternating" success: Now the Republicans gain the upper hand in the race for votes, now the Democrats pass them in the voting preferences ratings.

This is not surprising, for serious observers long ago reached the conclusion that the election platforms of the two leading U.S. parties in point of fact differ from each other very little. So the center of gravity of pre-election "disagreements" and clashes during the campaign itself is shifting in the direction of images and appearances, rapidly "running away" from political essences.

But here is a characteristic feature of the present campaign in the presidential election year. Everyone understands that the economically powerful and politically influential section of extreme right-wingers in the United States is very displeased with the positive changes that have occurred in the climate of Soviet-U.S. relations in recent years. It is no coincidence that attacks on President Reagan, who, in the opinion of local "ultras," has betrayed the former "firm stands" and relaxed his attitude toward "the Reds," have appeared in the variegated kaleidoscope of the transatlantic press.

You have to understand them, these ossified reactionaries. They are accustomed to applauding the Reagan who excelled in defining the Soviet Union as "the empire of evil" and who publicly declared that he would never sit around the negotiating table with the Kremlin leaders until they abandoned their "ideology of hatred" toward capitalism.

Life, however, teaches even the most diehard. Circumstances have brought the White House not only to talks with "the Reds" but also to the historic conclusion with

the USSR of the treaty on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, on the actual destruction of an entire class of lethal nuclear missiles. Five years ago it was simply inconceivable even to think of such a turn in the development of events.

This really alarmed U.S. reaction—primarily the circles concentrated around the Pentagon, the CIA, and the National Security Agency, as well as the bosses of the military-industrial complex. And "the whole lot" decided to switch to the offensive. The Washington administration was subjected to fire—this was the tactic they elaborated.

The most curious feature here is that it is not a question of the present administration, which is, of course, "guilty" from the viewpoint of the conservative establishment, but of the next administration, although no one will yet venture to say who they will be—George Bush's people or Michael Dukakis' staffers. But, as the saying goes, "God helps those who help themselves," and in order to guard against the terrible nuisances of disarmament the establishment decided not to wait for the end of the election but to switch to vigorous actions right now.

Senator Dan Quayle, the Republican Party's vice presidential candidate, was chosen as the chief "rebel." THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that Quayle expressed "fundamental disagreement with the Reagan administration and Vice President Bush (!) over the substance and pace of the arms control talks."

The vice presidential candidate said in an interview with the newspaper that the next administration must "revise the approach" taken by the Reagan administration to talks with the Soviet Union on limiting strategic arms in order, possibly, to slow down the pace of these talks. The completion of a treaty on long-range nuclear forces, Quayle explained, must be made conditional on Soviet concessions at the talks on nonnuclear arms. Otherwise the Russians will not conduct the talks in earnest, the militant candidate added.

Thus, he advanced a compromised method of political blackmail as a supposedly suitable means for the United States in its international diplomatic practice. Moreover, he criticized the present administration even for "abandoning" SDI and tarrying over the space deployment of an ABM system.

Things have evidently gone a long way, since the senator, who only yesterday was quite undistinguished, has not only dared to threaten President Reagan but not even spared Bush, with whom he is "teamed" in this election. At any rate, U.S. experts in the usages that reign in Washington's "corridors of power" point out that Quayle voices solidarity with the most conservative elements among the Reagan administration's former retainers. His advisers include such inveterate "hawks" as Caspar Weinberger, former U.S. defense secretary; Richard Perle, former high-ranking Pentagon staffer; William Odom, former director of the National Security Agency; Kenneth Adelman, former director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; and Jeane Kirkpatrick, former U.S. representative at the United Nations.

Of course, all these members of the "old" generation dream of the reactivation of the "from a position of strength" policy and the revival of the blessed "cold war" days. They are simply incapable of comprehending present realities.

Americans say of such figures: They want to nail apple jelly to the wall...

**Prospects for Postelection USSR-U.S. Ties Viewed**
*PM0710150388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 88 First Edition p 3*

[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer Manki Ponomarev answers letter from reader Senior Lieutenant K. Malinin: "International Observer Answers Reader: 'If You Look Behind the Tinsel'"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction and reader's letter respectively]

[Text] One of our readers, Sr Lt K. Malinin, is interested in the future prospects of Soviet-American relations. In a letter to the editorial office he writes:

"Throughout the U.S. election campaign, both presidential candidates—G. Bush and M. Dukakis—have assured the electorate that they will preserve continuity in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union. If by this they mean the further development of Soviet-American dialogue and a move away from confrontation toward stability, this can only be welcomed. But my question is this: We do not yet know who will emerge the victor in the elections. If it is G. Bush, then the situation is more or less clear—he represents the Republican Party, the same party to which the present head of the White House belongs. But what if Dukakis wins? He is a Democrat and differs sharply with the Republican Bush on many issues. So can we really count on continuity in U.S. policy?"

There is not much time left before U.S. election day—just 1 month. People will vote 8 November: Americans not only have to elect a new president but also a vice president, all 435 members of the House of Representatives, and one-third of the senators. The election campaign is heating up every day.

This campaign is being conducted on a truly American scale, noisily, spectacularly, sometimes even with a very noticeable touch of scandal—anything goes, they say, just as long as the voters are forced to give preference to one candidate or another and the greatest possible damage is done to the opponent. But in this carnival crush to whose thunderous accompaniment the election struggle is being fought, and in the tinsel of words in which the

programs of the rival parties and the platform speeches of the contenders for the presidency are wrapped, the crux of these programs is frequently lost.

All this is not simply a tribute to the American tradition, although this too should not be discounted. After all, as a rule, during the election battles it is not so much a question of how to run the country and deciding the direction it should take so much as getting elected to the White House. Behind the roll of drums, exploding fireworks, and clever use of words there are generally not very serious differences between the political platforms of the candidates, their positions, or their views. Both the Republican G. Bush and the Democrat M. Dukakis belong to one and the same class, albeit, perhaps, to different clans. This means that, as a rule, they do not differ in the essentials but argue about who will better serve their class and most unswervingly defend its interests in both domestic and foreign policy. The American people themselves are well aware of this. It is no accident that public opinion polls put the two presidential candidates virtually neck and neck, although from time to time first one, then the other will break ahead. It is also no accident that a month before the elections, two-fifths of the voters have still not made up their minds whom to vote for.

All this is true. At the same time, Comrade Malinin, we have enough material at our disposal to be able to form an opinion on the views held by G. Bush and M. Dukakis in the foreign policy sphere. It must immediately be pointed out that they have a lot in common in their approach to foreign policy problems. Both underline the need to further develop Soviet-American relations, highly appraise the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles, and are in favor of cuts in strategic offensive weapons and the solution of other urgent issues. At the same time, both candidates are doing their utmost to stress their commitment to the policy of acting "from a position of strength" and swear that they will make every effort to increase U.S. might.

Nevertheless, the nuances between their views—and in a number of cases there are very substantial differences—are obvious. G. Bush, for example, is a supporter of SDI and in favor of the swiftest possible implementation [realizatsiya] of the "Star Wars" program. Whereas M. Dukakis says that he will not force the pace of its implementation [osushchestvleniye], will cut allocations for SDI, and only maintain the research side of it—without overstepping the requirements of the ABM Treaty. But it is quite clear that Bush does not want to appear an overt conservative, while Dukakis does not want to appear too much of a liberal. However, it is more likely that they both belong to the "center," although it does look as if the Republican candidate is a little to the right of center and the Democratic candidate a little to the left.

However, the logic and the specifics of the U.S. election campaign force both candidates to work on the public, as they say, and conceal their real views for the time being. The "average" American, for example, is impressed by stirring patriotic speeches, and Dukakis tries to rival Bush in expressing his intention to "maintain a strong national defense." The incumbent President, R. Reagan, is popular in the United States and so the contenders for his position have pledged their commitment to the policies he has implemented. But, and allow me to repeat myself, Comrade Malinin, their statements, addresses, and speeches are dressed up in so much tinsel that it is sometimes extremely difficult to dig down to the crux of what they are really saying.

We should also bear in mind certain other features common to U.S. political life. For example, it is very often the case that, once he is in the presidential seat, a U.S. politician will begin his foreign policy activity by expressing blatantly anticommunist views. This has happened with J. Kennedy, R. Nixon, and especially R. Reagan. Then, after some time has passed, they start to take a more realistic view of things, abandon their excessive ideologization of foreign policy, and embark on a path of pragmatism far more in line with the correctly understood interests of America. Kennedy, Nixon, and Reagan have all been clear examples of this.

And another thing. The most high-flown election slogans and the most bombastic programs are forgotten virtually the day after the elections. This particularly applies to domestic policy issues. But even foreign policy platforms change very considerably. Do you remember how the Reagan administration began? By gambling on victory in a nuclear war. But several years passed and, at the meeting in Geneva, Reagan admitted and Moscow reaffirmed that there can be no victors in a nuclear war.

If I try to formulate a direct answer to your question, Comrade Malinin, I feel that we have serious reason to hope that continuity will be maintained in U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union, regardless of the U.S. election results. It goes without saying, of course, that a different emphasis could be given to this policy, and the new president will undoubtedly leave his mark on it. But the general direction will be maintained.

On what do I base my prediction? Primarily on the trend that has recently become clearly apparent—the trend toward easing tension throughout the system of international relations. The U.S. President can hardly ignore this trend. It is also a well-known fact that the American people have expressed a desire for progress in the direction of rapprochement with the Soviet Union. A recent public opinion poll showed that 86 percent of Americans agree that the United States "must try for political and military accords with the Soviet Union." No serious politician—Republican or Democrat—can ignore this.

Another reason for my confidence in the continued dynamic development of Soviet-American relations is U.S. interests themselves, which are at variance with the now outmoded course of confrontation. But the main

thing is the Soviet Union's consistent policy aimed at stabilizing relations with the United States and ensuring that they continue to develop and deepen.

**Bessmertnykh Receives U.S. Business Representative**
*PM0710104988 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 5*

[TASS report under the general heading "Official Reports"]

[Text] On 5 October A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy foreign minister, received William Murray, president of the "Philip Morris" company and a prominent representative of U.S. business circles.

There was a conversation on ways to expand and improve Soviet-U.S. trade and economic ties.

## China

**Nikolayev on Improving Sino-Soviet Relations**
*OW1010053688 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0600 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Nikolayev commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: According to XINHUA, the reconstruction of a border bridge across the Ertix River in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region will be accomplished in the near future. The reconstruction, which is being carried out by Soviet and Chinese bridge builders, aims to expand the two countries' bilateral trade. In this connection, Nikolayev, a commentator of this station, writes:

Personally I think the reconstruction project is considerably significant. It shows that Soviet-Chinese ties are being resumed very quickly, and that the bridge of cooperation is being rebuilt. In fact, we are resuming our ties with China in various fields. Our economic and scientific-technological cooperation has been expanded. Direct ties between parliaments, regions, cities, enterprises, and units are developing smoothly and cultural, educational, and sports contacts have been consolidated.

Comrade Gorbachev pointed out in his speech in Krasnoyarsk: We can say that there is more and more good will and trust between the peoples of our countries. We have resumed and enriched our mutual (?trust). I can say that the mutual (?trust) is constantly expanding.

Meanwhile, there is also ample potential for developing Soviet-Chinese relations, especially political ties. According to the view of the Soviet side, the two countries' cooperation in international affairs poses no objective barrier whatsoever to the development of political ties between the USSR and China. While the two countries differ in certain issues, the differences are entirely normal as far as relations between the two countries are concerned. Facts show that these differences are by no means permanent or insurmountable. During the recent Soviet-Chinese working meeting in Beijing, both sides demonstrated their new views toward direct talks on the Cambodian issue. The meeting has facilitated the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. The USSR continues to withdraw troops from Afghanistan and reduce the number of Soviet troops stationed in Mongolia and along the Soviet-Chinese border areas; and it has destroyed [yi jing xiao hui] all the [yi qie] intermediate nuclear missiles deployed in the Asian part of the USSR. This has created a realistic prerequisite for enhancing our two countries' mutual understanding. China has responded positively to all these Soviet steps.

Regarding the (?normalization) issue, the Soviet Union proposes having (?governmental-level) and substantive political dialogues with China. As Comrade Gorbachev stated in Krasnoyarsk, the USSR is ready to immediately prepare for the Soviet-Chinese summit meeting [zhui gao ji hui wu]. Speaking at a meeting to mark the 39th founding anniversary of the PRC, Chinese Premier Li Peng also proposed that Sino-Soviet relations should be normalized as quickly as possible.

**Ivanov Views Signing of USSR-PRC Fishery Accord**
*OW0910055988 Moscow International Service in Mandarin in 1400 GMT 6 Oct 88*

[Text] A USSR-PRC fishery agreement has been signed in Moscow. The agreement stipulates that the two sides will engage in joint fishery survey, protect and make the best the use of the fishery resources of the north Pacific and rivers along the border, and organize fishing activities on a mutually beneficial basis. The following is a short commentary by station observer Ivanov in this connection:

Not long ago, in his speech at Krasnoyarsk, Comrade Gorbachev satisfactorily pointed out that in the course of implementing sweeping reforms, the two great socialist nations, the Soviet Union and China, have found more and more common ground. This new agreement attests to this.

The relations between the two countries have taken a big turn in the eighties. The establishment of the Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific Cooperation by the Soviet and Chinese Governments in December of 1984 has become a landmark in the relationship between the two countries. The committee has reviewed the fishery issue many times. The Soviet-Chinese Committee for the Comprehensive Utilization of the Amur and Ergun Rivers, which was established in 1986, reached its first agreement on protecting waterpower resources and fishing, an agreement that noticeably enlarged the Soviet-Chinese cooperation in this field.

In recent years, a lot of work has been done to expand the ties between the two countries. We have adopted a series of new, effective forms of cooperation. The Amur is no longer a water barrier now; instead, the huge river with

its rich resources has come to unite the strength of the Soviet and Chinese people by serving their common interests. Goods and materials, from winter to summer, travel by the river from one side to the other. It has become a major transportation means for the direct trade between the two nations in the border areas. The two nations have already begun large-scale dredging work on the river. A strong water gate, flood-preventive embankment, and water conservancy facilities are expected to be built in Amur. Joint industrial ventures and other projects are under construction. In short, the two countries are restoring step by step the forms of cooperation that date back to the fifties. However, these forms are better and more complete in the eighties. They benefit not only people of the two nations but also the undertakings of socialist construction in both countries.

## Tereshkova, Friendship Delegation Visit PRC

### Tour Space Academy

*LD0710154788 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0844 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Beijing, 7 Oct (TASS)—Members of the delegations of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (USSF) and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society (SCFS), headed by Valentina Tereshkova, chairman of the USSF Presidium, were guests today of the PRC Academy of Space Technology.

Warmly welcoming the Soviet delegation, Mien Guijun [name as received], president of the academy, spoke about the research work being carried out in the PRC in the field of creating space technology and apparatus. Praising highly the Soviet Union's great contribution to studying and conquering outer space, he stressed that the PRC should learn from the USSR in this field.

The head of the USSF-SCFS delegation noted that improving bilateral cooperation in the conquest of outer space would serve not only the interests of our countries, but also the cause of maintaining peace throughout the world.

The Soviet guests also acquainted themselves with an industrial complex on the assembly of artificial earth satellites which is situated in the PRC capital.

### Visit Satellite Assembly Shop

*LD0910023888 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] And now over to Vladimir Kulikov, our correspondent in Beijing:

[Kulikov] A delegation from the Union of Soviet Friendship Socities headed by Valentina Tereshkova, the chairman of the union, is staying in China. In China Tereshkova is also known as the world's first woman cosmonaut. This was said yesterday by the mayor of Beijing in welcoming the Soviet delegation and no doubt it is no coincidence that the Chinese Academy of Space Technology and an earth satellite assembly shop were among the places to which visits had been planned by the hospitable hosts.

Founded in February 1968, the Space Technology Academy and its branches are doing a great deal of comprehensive work—both scientific and practical—connected with space exploration. Just 2 years after the academy was founded the first Chinese communications satellite was successfully launched. Today the number of these has reached 24. China has moved out onto the international arena, offering its services to foreign countries with regard to the launching of satellites on a commercial basis. Despite the fact that China's potential for the production of carrier rockets are limited, this business is becoming a noticeable currency support for the Chinese economy.

Now we are in the workshop where the Chinese satellites are assembled. We listen closely to the explanations being given by Comrade (?Chen), the head of the assembly shop and a leading engineer. Satellites manufactured here transmit our Chinese Television programs. Thanks to them it has been able to reach the remotest areas of China. The conversation turns to the importance of space for the solution of problems in the national economy, in particular the search for minerals.

Tereshkova's Chinese colleagues are well informed about Soviet achievements in this field and hold them in the highest regard. But when will the first Chinese cosmonaut set off into space? This, too, is linked with the financial side of the matter, replies Professor Min Guirong, president of the Chinese Academy of Space Technology. Work in this direction is being done, however, and there will be a Chinese pilot in space. We would very much like to establish links with Soviet space exploration, which has given the world the first earth satellite, which was the first to launch a manned spaceship into space, and which told the world the name of the first woman in space, Professor Min Guirong says.

There are no obstacles to cooperation, Valentina Tereshkova replies, particularly now when the sphere of our cooperation is expanding more and more in many areas—and this she says not just as a pilot-cosmonaut but as the leader of an organization that has as its main purpose the strengthening and multiplying of friendly links between the peoples of the different countries of the world.

## Thrift Policy Curbs National Day Celebrations

*PM1110122588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 5*

[Yu. Savenkov article: "Modesty No Obstacle to Celebration"]

[Text] Beijing—"You know what that is on your plate? Each grain of rice is a crystal of human will and sweat." Stallholder Liu, as philosophical as ever, recited that

rhyme, which he often recites to his grandson, in reply to my question about his view of the outwardly restrained national holiday celebrations in Beijing this year.

There was no nocturnal firework display this year, although the occasional explosion of firecrackers could be heard in various parts of the capital (the Chinese cannot imagine a festival without noise). The floral displays on Tiananmen square were modest in appearance. The Beijing parks and gardens administration had calculated that the number of flower tubs was down by one-third. The usual countless banquets did not take place. Stallholder Liu welcomed the new style. "Thrift," he reasoned, "has always been a Chinese national characteristic. But recently peasants have begun vying with one another in the magnificence of their weddings and state institutions have also been trying to outdo each other in pomp. So it is good that the government is setting an example of thrift," Liu said.

Addressing a reception on the PRC national holiday, Li Peng, premier of the State Council, again called for a reduction in the inordinate spending by institutions and enterprises on the purchase of costly goods. In September the government took a series of resolute steps to halt the growth in administrative expenditure and the excessive increase in the consumption fund at the expense of the expansion of production. Since 1960 there have been no fewer than 100 attempts to control spending by institutions and enterprises, but they have had no effect. This time a control method has been found. Now, for example, cars, vcr's, and color televisions cannot be bought for cash: it is easier to monitor bank accounts. The Beijing city authorities have begun levying a tax ranging from 5 to 40 percent on each institution's purchase of goods controlled by the state. Under a new rule the State Council has banned the consumption of alcohol, imported wines, and cigarettes at state banquets. Incidentally, Premier Li Peng recently signed a statute levying a 15-20 percent tax on the cost of all banquets.

Commentators and newspapers resolutely support the government's measures. They grasp the logic of them. The economic and political reforms have given institutions and enterprises greater independence, but the uncontroled growth of consumption funds at the expense of production expansion, often under pressure from enterprise and institution workers, only aggravates the inflationary spiral all the more. The rise in prices engenders increases in wages and subsidies, that increases the prime cost of production, which then leads to a fresh round of price increases. Thus, at a time when the government is trying to curb inflation and create a more favorable economic atmosphere for the inevitable reform of prices and wages that is ahead, the rigid administrative measures against institutional extravagance are extremely necessary. But government decrees alone are not enough. It also needs people's understanding.

As for my friend, stallholder Liu, he has accepted this logic and is educating his grandson in the spirit of thrift.

## Correspondent Notes Rising Prices in PRC

*LD1010131488 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] [Announcer] According to reports from the PRC, there is evidence of a rising cost of living and an acceleration in inflation. Here is a report from Vladimir Kulikov, who assesses the situation on this matter from the inside, so to speak, from inside the PRC:

[Kulikov] Prices in China really are going up, and this is noticeable even to the naked eye without having to do any complicated economic calculations. I have been working as a correspondent here for just half a year, but during this time prices of everyday items have been increased on several occasions at least. Chinese economists admit that inflation in the country has reached double digit figures: 15 percent, 20 percent, even more. Despite the fact that these things, which to be blunt are not popular with the people, are taking place against a background of noticeable progress in improving the life of the Chinese people, rising prices and inflation naturally do not give rise to optimism among the population.

Comrade Zhao Ziyang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, meeting visitors from abroad a few days ago, spoke about this frankly. First of all, he mentioned the rapid rise in prices and inflation and spoke of corruption by some party and government establishments, of levelling out and cases of social injustice. I would say that the state has taken a tough stand on this issue. For example, in order to avoid abuse arising from the fact that state and market prices exist side by side in the country for individual items, a state ban has been imposed on the re-sale of 22 types of important goods. Recently the State Council decided to send out special price inspectors who have the right to check any price changes locally. I can quote as an example Jilin Province, which I visited recently on assignment: The concerned provincial organizations had suspended trade in the whole trading area of the town of Shenyang, the capital of the province [as heard] on the eve of the national holiday of the PRC, bearing in mind that it is the tradition for most goods to be sold at precisely that time.

The press reported that out of 3,843 trading establishments, 21 percent had violated the provisions made for setting prices, which simplified means they had marked up their prices and for this they had to pay the penalty. The local press noted that the overwhelming majority of offenders were private traders. Reports have appeared in the Western press that having encountered the difficulties of which we are speaking, China has slowed down the rate of reform, and that this has included a postponement of price reform. I would not put it so categorically. What is more likely is that adjustments have been made to measures connected with the forthcoming price reform. CPC policy on this issue is as follows: The party recognizes that price and wage reform is a key issue in reform as a whole and resolving it successfully depends

on the state of the Chinese economy. The center of gravity, therefore, has now been shifted toward raising the efficiency of enterprises.

## Southeast Asia & Pacific

### SRV 'Volunteer Troops' Withdraw From Cambodia

*OW1010124888 Moscow International Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Ivanov commentary]

[Text] According to a spokesman of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, of the 50,000 volunteer Vietnamese troops that should be withdrawn from Cambodia before the end of this year, 17,000 have already left for home so far, and the remainder will be pulled out before the end of this year. On this, our station observer Ivanov writes as follows:

The policy of national reconciliation announced by leaders of the People's Republic of Kampuchea a year ago, and the plan of action they subsequently adopted to guarantee implementation of the policy, have opened up the road toward political settlement of the Cambodian question. The decision jointly made by Hanoi and Phnom Penh to accelerate the Vietnamese volunteer troops' return to their country has created even more promising conditions for political settlement.

Before the end of this year 50,000 volunteer troops, or 50 percent of the total, will be evacuated from Cambodia. So far, one-third of the volunteer troops scheduled to leave Phnom Penh this year have already done so. During a recent visit to Moscow, Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council, reaffirmed that all Vietnamese volunteer troops will return home before the end of 1989, or in the first quarter of 1990 at the latest.

Under these circumstances, a question of top priority is to explore ways to guarantee that after the Vietnamese volunteer troops' departure, the Pol Pot elements will not seize political power, because they have already inflicted innumerable pains and miseries on the Cambodian people. This question was already discussed at the unofficial meeting of the four parties in Cambodia, held in Jakarta this year at the proposal of Vietnam and Cambodia. All parties agreed that there are two interrelated key issues: that is, the withdrawal of the Vietnamese volunteer army from Cambodia and the adoption of concrete measures to guarantee that the Pol Pol remnants will not return to power, and an end to supplying foreign-made arms to antigovernment armed forces.

This has been the stance of the Soviet Union. In his recent speech in Krasnoyarsk, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Gorbachev said: The unofficial meeting in Jakarta was an important event which set a good example. The Soviet Union has suggested that assistance be given to reach an agreement on the Cambodian question as soon as possible.

It should be pointed out that Beijing has adopted a relatively flexible stand on this question. China has repeatedly stated that all parties in Cambodia can take part in the coalition government, but that none of them can monopolize the power.

In this way, all indications point to the fact that the Cambodian question is progressing along the road of settlement, thereby (?raising) confidence in the political settlement of a complex regional issue. Withdrawal of the first group of volunteer troops from Cambodia is an important step taken on this road.

### Vietnam Reaffirms Pullouts

*BK1110080388 Moscow in Cambodian to Cambodia 1230 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The PRK Government has once again affirmed the timetable for the completion of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodian territory. As stressed by PRK head of Government Comrade Hun Sen in his message to the UN secretary general, this should be completed no later than in the 1st quarter of 1990.

At the request of the legitimate Cambodian Government, the Vietnamese Volunteer Army has already made six partial withdrawals since 1982. It is now undertaking the seventh withdrawal, which involves more troops than at any other previous time. From May to December this year the number of Vietnamese troops in Cambodia will be halved, from 100,000 in May to 50,000 in December. Of the 50,000 troops to be pulled out, 17,000 have already gone home, and the remaining troops will leave Cambodia once the rainy season is over, when the roads will by dry enough to allow the transportation of war equipment. This was revealed by a Vietnamese Foreign Ministry representative at a recent press conference in Hanoi.

In my opinion there are a number of things to which I would like to draw your attention:

Last summer in Bogor, an informal meeting was held by the four Cambodian factions. At the meeting in this Indonesian town, the four parties worked out a formula for the normalization of the situation, according to which the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia should proceed with the guarantee that military aid will no longer be given to the Pol Pot gang, and that conditions will be created to prevent this gang from returning to power in Cambodia. This formula has presently been recognized not only by all Cambodian factions but also by the international community. Here, dear listeners, you are invited to pay attention to the fact that Vietnam has been withdrawing its troops from Cambodia for more than 6 years now, without making any demands on the opposition groups or their supporters.

However, as Comrade Hun Sen said in his message to the UN secretary general, this withdrawal will be completed, at the latest, in the 1st quarter of 1990, regardless of the attitude of the opposition groups. What else can better reflect the good will of the Cambodian and Vietnamese Governments? However, we do not wish to see this good will being used against the Cambodian people. In this connection, there is always a danger that such an apprehension might come true. According to reports from Thailand, the activities of the Khmer Rouge are on the upswing. According to some U.S. news sources, the Pol Potists plan to seize power in Cambodia once the last batch of Vietnamese combatants pulls out of the country. If they really harbored such a scheme, it would mean that the Pol Pot gang and its supporters are pursuing a line that will trigger off a civil war in Cambodia. I regard this idea as dangerous [word indistinct], especially now that a concrete foundation for national reconciliation in Cambodia is to be realized.

### Vietnamese-Soviet Youth Meeting Opens in Baku

*BK0910153988 Hanoi VNA in English*
*1445 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA October 9—The sixth meeting of friendship and solidarity between Vietnamese and Soviet youth was opened in Baku, capital of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic on October 6.

Participating in the meeting on the Soviet side was A.I. Mironenko, first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Young Communists League, and on the Vietnamese side were Ha Quang Du, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, and Colonel Pham Tuan, the first Vietnamese cosmonaut. About 200 young people, 100 from each side, including many young writers and artists, are taking part.

During the meeting, a seminar on the "Role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the All-Union Leninist Young Communists League in the Present Cause of Renovation and Restructuration," and exhibitions and "friendship clubs" will be opened.

### Cambodian Leader Stresses Popular Support

*PM1010132388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian*
*8 Oct 88 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Hun Sen's Message"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Oct—The PRK Government exercises complete and effective control over Cambodian territory. Its course of national reconciliation enjoys the support of the entire people. A message from Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar stresses this.

The document points out that the PRK's good intentions are confirmed by the regular phased withdrawals of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia.

The upcoming third meeting in Paris between Sihanouk and Hun Sen, the document notes, will be useful for closing the gap between various views, and will benefit the process of a peace settlement.

## Near East & South Asia

### 'Squabbles' Among Afghan Rebel Leaders Increase

*PM1110082388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian*
*8 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1*

[Own correspondent V. Okulov report: "Squabbling in the Irreconcilables' Camp"]

[Text] Kabul, 7 Oct—While rejecting any proposals aimed at a peaceful solution of the Afghan problem, the ringleaders of the "Alliance of Seven" do not trust one another. Each of them would like to play the leading role in determining the future destiny of Afghanistan.

Squabbles among the "alliance" leaders turn into severe internecine battles, which are played out with increasing frequency on Afghan territory with various parties' armed detachments. Major clashes have taken place in Nangarhar, Paktia, Herat, Konduz, and Samangan Provinces between G. Hikmatyar's "Islamic Party of Afghanistan" bandit units, Y. Khales' party of the same name, and the "Islamic Society of Afghanistan" (leader B. Rabbani). The number of dead and wounded is growing on both sides. Bloody clashes are now taking place in the northern Afghan provinces between armed Shi'ite groupings ("Nasr" and "Guardians of the Islamic Revolution of Afghanistan") and Sunni bandit units (the Islamic Party of Afghanistan and the Islamic Society of Afghanistan). Things have gone so far that the leadership of these groupings, based in Iran and Pakistan, have sent their emissaries to the scene of the fighting to prevent further clashes.

Acute clashes are occurring between "Alliance of Seven" armed groupings during the divisions of spoils stolen from the population. In the last few days gangs have fought among themselves in Konduz, Samangan, and Herat Provinces.

Despite attempts to coordinate forces in the struggle against the state power, disagreements in the Afghan armed opposition camp are intensifying. One thing alone unites the power-hungry "irreconcilables" equipped and supported by Pakistan—they continue to gamble on war.

## Rebels Continue Activities Throughout Country

### Attacks in Qandahar, Nangarhar

*LD0810093788 Moscow TASS in English 2024 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul October 7 TASS—Scores of innocent Afghans fell victim to new crimes of the extremists. As the BAKHTAR news agency reported, on Wednesday a surface-to-surface missile, fired by the irreconcilables, hit the "Mirvais" hospital in the city of Qandahar. Three patients and the medical nurse died and the hospital building was partially destroyed as a result. On the same day near Puli-Sorhab [name as received] (Nangarhar Province) a local bus exploded on a mine planted by terrorists. Twenty-three passengers died and thirteen were taken to hospital in a serious condition. On Thursday extremists fired missiles on the town of Charikar (Parvan Province). The barbarous action left four babies and one woman dead.

On Wednesday in Qandahar Province government troops destroyed an armed rebel group. Three extremists were killed and seven wounded.

On the same day in Badakhshan Province government troops destroyed over 180 militants from the irreconcilable opposition. 130 extremists were taken prisoner. A group of rebels who robbed the local residents and the passing transport vehicles was liquidated on the Kabul-Jalalabad highway. 14 criminals were killed and 26 wounded. Army units who liquidated the gang uncovered and destroyed six arms caches.

### Extremists Routed in Qandahar

*LD0810202888 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul October 8 TASS—Two hundred and ninety families with an aggregate number of members being 1,170 returned home from Iran and Pakistan over the past three days.

Following a brief rest at 'peace hotels' where the repatriots will get the necessary assistance, they will be provided with road and air transport to go to their native provinces of Herat, Qandahar, Helmand, Oruzgan and others, 17 provinces all in all.

The Executive Committee of the jirgah of people's representative of Kabul has decided to render material and financial assistance to the victims of the recent rocket bombardment.

The BAKHTAR news agency reported that on October 6 army units routed an armed group of intransigent opposition in Daman district of Qandahar province. Twenty-one extremists were killed, grenade launchers, rockets and other weapons captured.

As a result of operations carried out in Seyyed Karam District, Paktia Province, and in Nurestan Province the extremists lost more than 60 men killed.

During Friday prayers representatives of the Kabul clergy wrathfully condemned the barbarous rocket bombardments of Kabul entailing great casualties and destruction.

### Three Shells Hit Kabul

*LD0910110388 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul October 9 TASS—Today three shells were fired on the Afghan capital at about 11:00 a.m. local time. According to preliminary data, one man was killed and six injured. Shelling was made from Kabul suburb.

### 'Extremists' Kill in Jalalabad

*LD1010143988 Moscow TASS in English 1433 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul October 10 TASS—Twenty people fell victim to Afghan extremists who rocketed the city of Jalalabad in the country's east today. Most of the victims are women and children.

Another 32 residents, who were on the city's streets when rockets exploded there, were heavily wounded, and several houses in the centre of Jalalabad were destroyed.

### Civilian Casualties Reported

*LD1010165488 Moscow TASS in English 1543 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul October 10 TASS—The intransigent opposition does not cease firing on peaceful Afghan cities. As was already reported, the Afghan capital was again rocketed on Sunday. According to verified data, three people were killed and five wounded, among them children and women, as a result of four rocket explosions.

On October 8 extremists fired on the outskirts of Qandahar, killing two civilians, wounding four, and destroying 42 houses.

The BAKHTAR news agency reported that the city of Farah had also been rocketed. Five people had been killed and another five wounded.

More than thirty insurgents were killed or wounded during an operation conducted by the Afghan army in Shakar Darreh District of Kabul Province two days ago. Anti-government groups sustained losses in Helmand Province, too. The extremists lost 50 men killed and 80 wounded.

A cache of arms and military equipment belonging to one of opposition groups was discovered in Khak-e Jabbar District, Kabul Province, BAKHTAR reports. There were 175 various mines, rockets, and small arms in the cache.

Twenty three extremists were killed in Konduz Province two weeks ago as a result of clashes between militants from among "the Islamic Society of Afghanistan" and the "National Islamic Front of Afghanistan" over the dealing out of possessions.

One hundred and twenty Afghan refugees, availing themselves of the right granted to them by the national reconciliation policy, returned to Qandahar Province from Iran and Pakistan recently.

**'Vremya' Reports on Rebel Antiaircraft Attacks**
*LD0710200288 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report from Afghanistan by M. Leshchinskiy]

[Text] Contrary to logic, we first made our way to this, one of the largest airbases in Afghanistan, by land. This was because the previous day, an agency report had been received saying that a major act of sabotage was going to take place near the airbase. The extremists were preparing to launch a series of Stinger antiaircraft rockets at planes taking off and landing. The Afghan airmen told us: They are about to sit for their final examinations. This was a reference to the training center in the nearby mountains, where foreign instructors teach the revolutionary fighters [boyeviki] how to shoot at airborne targets. This could be taken as a joke, were it not for the bitter truth that since mid-May—in other words since the Geneva agreements came into force—14 planes and 36 helicopters of the Afghan airforce have been shot down with U.S. and British antiaircraft rockets in the skies of Afghanistan. Yet despite the terrible danger the squadrons of fighters and low-flying attack aircraft were going out, one after another, toward their allotted targets. True, on this occasion, the take-off and landing course had been altered, the pilots climbing steeply into the sky and gaining a relatively safe altitude over the airfield in a matter of minutes. [video shows fighter aircraft taxiing, taking off, landing, and in flight. Camera cuts to show Leshchinskiy interviewing Afghan Air Force officers—questions in Russian, answers in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation]

[Leshchinskiy] Comrade Colonel, [Colonel Mokhtar Gol, identified by caption] what tasks are your pilots carrying out?

[Gol] Our pilots are defending our air borders and also making low-flying bombing attacks on the areas where the antigovernment detachments have their bases, on their arsenals, and on the routes along which the convoys of terror are constantly passing with ammunition and arms.

[Leshchinskiy] What do you say to claims by Pakistan that Afghan pilots are violating Pakistan's border? Have there been cases of that happening?

[Captain Ahmad Tarek, identified by caption] Pakistan's fabrications are nothing but lies. We are carrying out combat missions only over our own territory. The truth is that it is Pakistan that is violating our airspace. This year alone, almost 15 such cases have been registered. With direct help from Pakistan, antiaircraft rockets are being brought into our country. All this is nothing other than air terrorism.

**Afghanistan Protests Pakistani Violations**
*LD0810192088 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Kabul October 8 TASS—Islamabad's authorities continue to undisguisedly violate the Geneva accords, Pakistan's charge d'affaires in Afghanistan was told at the Afghan Foreign Ministry today.

According to information of Afghan security bodies, a group of 500 Pakistani border troops crossed into Afghanistan in the area of Shahr-e Safa on October 1.

The Pakistanis, jointly with an anti-government group led by Gaylani, are fighting against security posts and army garrisons in Zabol Province and participating in acts of terror and sabotage.

"The Afghan Government cannot assess the abovementioned facts in any other way but as a crying violation of the principles of international law and a deliberate blow at the Geneva accords," the Foreign Ministry's statement said.

The Foreign Ministry resolutely protested against the new anti-Afghan act by the Pakistani Armed Forces and said that the entire responsibility for its consequences would rest with the Pakistani side.

Also today, the U.N. missions in Afghanistan and Pakistan were presented the 94th and 95th notes of the Afghan Foreign Ministry.

The notes cited 31 cases of Pakistan's violations of the Geneva accords, established by Afghan competent bodies in the last few days.

Afghanistan's Foreign Ministry asked U.N. observers to carefully investigate the facts contained in the notes.

### U.S. 'Gift' of Military, Economic Aid to Pakistan

*LD0710134788 Moscow TASS in English 1318 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Islamabad October 7 TASS—James Norris, director of the U.S. Agency for International Development Office in Pakistan, said at a news conference in Islamabad Thursday that the United States' backing of Pakistan is based on mutual interests.

Speaking on the occasion of the beginning of the second year in the operation of the Pakistani-U.S. military and economic deal for 1987-93, Norris noted that the entire package of military and economic aid for fiscal 1989 would be provided by the United States as a gift. He stressed that the appropriation of 230 million dollars for military purchases will particularly benefit Pakistan.

### Algerian President Describes 'Complex' Situation

*LD1110083488 Moscow TASS in English 0826 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Text] Algiers October 11 TASS—Chadli Bendjedid, president of Algeria and general secretary of the National Liberation Front [FLN], has described the situation in the country as complex, speaking on national television Monday night.

He said no one had expected youth demonstrations could so severely hurt state bodies, institutions of learning and economic enterprises.

"Who has benefited?" the president asked.

He stressed that the country had been on the brink of civil war, and that had predetermined the course of actions to stop vandalism, in order to save the gains of the Algerian revolution and protect the interests of state and its citizens. The Algerian leader expressed regret at considerable material damage as well as loss of life during the violence.

Bendjedid favoured a calm dialogue to solve the country's problems in a democratic way.

He reminded the viewers of the reform programme unveiled in his speech on September 19. The country was living through a demographic boom and a severe economic crisis, it had been hurt by plummeting oil prices and growing foreign debt, Bendjedid said.

The situation demanded a constructive way out, he added. The government was acting to solve the problems. A programme of price control had been drawn up and measures had been taken to provide the people with foodstuffs, raise living standards and help low-income families. Reforms were under way. The Algerian leader said time had come for political reforms as well as the economic ones.

He urged the nation to help the reforms, strengthen unity and overcome the present difficulties with utter responsibility.

### Delegation Cuts Short Visit to Algeria

*PM1010125788 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 88 First Edition p 1*

[Own correspondent S. Filatov report: "Situation Returning to Normal"]

[Text] Algiers, 8 Oct—Since this morning life in the Algerian capital appears to be returning to normal. In many streets residents have themselves cleared away the garbage, and administrative institutions and stores have reopened. Some of the drivers who stayed off the streets during the past 2 days have ventured out again.

An appeal to the working people to return to work despite the difficulties with public transport has been broadcast over the radio. Schools and high schools remain closed. The Ministry of Education and Training has called on parents to keep an eye on their children to prevent them from again becoming "victims of manipulation and provocation."

A session of the National Liberation Front Party Politburo has examined the prevailing situation.

Last night the military command announced that the clashes in the capital had claimed lives. The arrest of some 900 people who took part in the unrest was also reported.

In connection with the events that have taken place, a Soviet delegation which had arrived to attend the USSR Festival in Algeria is returning home.

### Israeli Arms Mission Granted Diplomatic Status

*LD0810162188 Moscow TASS in English 1606 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Washington October 8 TASS—The United States has decided to grant diplomatic status to 45 staff members of the Israeli military purchases mission in New York, Phyllis Oakley, spokeswoman for the U.S. Department of State, announced on Friday. She admitted that an exception was made for Tel Aviv, which keeps the largest such mission in the United States, as compared with those of other countries.

This is accounted for, first of all, by the powerful influence of the pro-Israeli lobby in Washington. Tel Aviv's aspiration to secure diplomatic status for the staff of its mission was prompted by the fact that they do not limit themselves to maintaining contacts with U.S. arms manufacturing companies and officials.

Despite close contacts between Washington and Tel Aviv, and cooperation between U.S. and Israeli secret services, Israel engages in espionage in the United States.

The notorious "Pollard case" may serve as an example of that: A U.S. naval intelligence officer was uncovered three years ago and convicted for spying for Israel. There were other examples, too. Most of them were connected with Israel's attempts to gain access to nuclear technology. It was precisely the latest exposures that made Tel Aviv seek a new status for its representatives.

In this connection it is significant that Mrs. Oakley was unable to give a clear answer to reporters' questions why Israel, the mission of which has been imperturbably functioning for 40 years now, suddenly requested diplomatic status for the mission's staff.

### Syrian Premier Receives Soviet Education Head

*PM0710143788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian*
*7 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 5*

[TASS report under the general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] Damascus, 6 Oct—On Wednesday Prime Minister Mahmud al-Zu'bi of Syria received a Soviet delegation headed by G.A. Yagodin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Public Education, which is visiting here.

During the conversation both sides expressed satisfaction at the state of friendly relations between the USSR and Syria and noted their mutual desire to deepen multifaceted cooperation in the sphere of higher education.

The Soviet delegation head conveyed to M. al-Zu'bi a greeting from N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, wishing the Syrian people success in building the new life.

On the same day there was a conversation between the delegation members and Kamal Sharaf, Syrian minister of higher education, during which the sides touched on questions related to the further development of the two countries' cooperation in the education sphere.

### Moroccan Delegation Concludes USSR Visit

*PM0710134788 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian*
*7 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[Unattributed report: "On the Visit to the USSR by a Delegation of the Moroccan Chamber of Representatives"]

[Text] At the USSR Supreme Soviet's invitation, a Moroccan parliamentary delegation headed by Ahmed Osman, president of Morocco's Chamber of Representatives, paid an official visit to the Soviet Union 26 September through 1 October.

Meetings and conversations were held with Yu.N. Khristoradnov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, and members of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions, and at the USSR Foreign Ministry and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations.

The Moroccan parliamentarians laid wreaths at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall.

In addition to Moscow, the guests visited the Uzbek SSR, where they were familiarized with the activity of people's soviets. The delegation was received in Tashkent by R.N. Nishanov, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

During conversations the Moroccan parliamentary delegation was given a detailed account of the course of restructuring, the implementation of the 27th CPSU Congress' decisions, and the fulfillment of the tasks set at the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference. The guests were informed about the main directions of the reform of the USSR's political system and the activity of the elected organs of people's power.

For their part the delegation members described the Chamber of Representatives' place in the Moroccan political structure and the parliament's work in ensuring the country's economic and social development. It was noted that Morocco has been watching with great interest and understanding Soviet people's efforts to ensure political and economic transformations and deepen restructuring, glasnost, and democracy.

The Moroccan delegation was given a detailed report on the actions undertaken by the Soviet Union in the international arena with the aim of ending the nuclear arms race and achieving disarmament. Great attention was paid to explaining the key provisions of the concept of the new political thinking and the all-embracing system of international security.

The Moroccan representatives highly praised the Soviet Union's innovative foreign policy, and urged that new agreements leading to real disarmament be reached as soon as possible.

During a discussion of the problems of regional conflicts it was stressed that there is a vital need for early and peaceful solutions to the situations in the world's trouble spots, in accordance with the UN Charter and with the strict observance of a balance of interests.

The Moroccan delegation members gave their assessment of the situation in Northwest Africa, talked about the positive changes which have begun in that region, and reported on the recently activated efforts of the United Nations and its secretary general to achieve a political settlement of the conflict around the Western Sahara. The Soviet parliamentarians advocated the peaceful solution of the Western Sahara problem and noted with satisfaction that the countries of the Arab

Maghreb have adopted a course of strengthening bilateral relations and developing comprehensive cooperation, which is the guarantee of the successful solution of the problems facing the region.

The Moroccan representatives' meetings on Soviet soil passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The delegation invited the USSR Supreme Soviet to send a delegation to Morocco on an official visit.

## East Europe

### Reportage on Political Crisis in Yugoslavia

#### Vojvodina Situation Worsening

*PM0710120988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 88 Second Edition p 7*

[TASS report: "Situation in Vojvodina"]

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Oct—The political situation in Vojvodina Autonomous Province, which is part of Serbia, has worsened. Demonstrations by the inhabitants of the city of Novi Sad and also people who have come there from outlying cities are into their second day. Rallies are taking place in front of the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee building. A demand has been submitted for the resignation from leadership posts of those who have lost the confidence of the people and for the immediate reform of the economic and political system.

TANJUG reports that an emergency session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has been held to discuss the situation that has taken shape in the administrative center of Vojvodina.

This morning demonstrators gathered once again in front of the party provincial committee building. By midday the number of people involved in the demonstration had reached 150,000.

A session of the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium has examined the situation in Vojvodina. The tense situation in the province, a TANJUG reports indicates, has arisen as a result of the provincial committee not heeding working people's demands. Things have reached the point of a serious division between the leadership and the people and the leadership of the provincial party organization and Communists. The province's leadership have drawn no conclusions from the critical comments addressed to it regarding mistakes in its work and its failure to fulfill the tasks it has been set, the agency stresses.

#### Dizdarevic Addresses Conference

*LD0710174788 Moscow TASS in English 1711 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Belgrade October 7 TASS—"The specific activity to carry through the reforms of the economic and sociopolitical systems should ensure that the crisis phenomena in Yugoslavia are overcome", said Raif Dizdarevic, president of Yugoslavia's collective Presidency. He addressed a session of the permanent conference of Yugoslavia's cities and communities, an organisation uniting 306 cities and communities of the country, which opened in Zagreb.

Regrettably, Yugoslavia's economic position remains complex, he said. The stagnation of industrial production is continued. Inflation is rising. It soared to 217 per cent last September as against the same month of 1987. If it keeps surging upwards at the same rate, it can call in question the realization of the economic reform. This should not be allowed to happen, Dizdarevic stressed.

The political situation is deteriorating in the country. At mass rallies people express their discontent with the situation formed and demand that the gains of the socialist revolution be strengthened and the fraternity and unity of Yugoslavia's peoples cemented. The most broad democratic involvement of the people in the management of enterprises and in the activity of political and public organisations should be ensured.

At the same time, we do not have the right to allow what introduces elements of anarchy in our life, destroys the groundword of socialist Yugoslavia, undermines the fraternity and unity of Yugoslavia's peoples, violates the rule of law in the country. Adopting within the fixed terms amendments to Yugoslavia's constitution are of great importance since it is impossible to enact the economic and political reform without them, to stabilize the situation in the country.

We need the maximum of mutual trust, mutual understanding, patience and above all joint activity as sorely today as never before. Everything that brings us together and everything that will direct our forces and energies at the quest for a way out of the crisis should be developed and valued, the president of Yugoslavia's collective Presidency said in conclusion.

#### Vojvodina Party Leadership Resigns

*PM1010110588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 88 First Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Situation in Vojvodina"]

[Text] Belgrade, 7 Oct—A TANJUG report notes that the League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium has adopted a resolution at its extraordinary session in which it indicates that the complex political

situation has arisen because the leadership of the Vojvodina Autonomous Province failed to heed the demands of working people and citizens.

The document contains acute criticism of Vojvodina's leadership for its policy and actions in its approach to the policy of the Serbian leadership in resolving the Kosovo problem and work to amend the Serbian Constitution. The League of Communists of Serbia Central Committee Presidium instructed the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee to accept the resignation of its Presidium, assess the reasons for the mistakes permitted, and concretely establish the responsibility of the people whose actions caused the outbreak of such a grave situation in the province.

At an extraordinary session of the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee held in the city of Novi Sad, the proposal regarding the collective resignation of the Vojvodina party organization Provincial Committee Presidium received a majority of votes. The session elected a working group which was given the job of preparing for the upcoming session of the Provincial Committee and of leading the work of the provincial party organization in the period prior to its convocation.

TANJUG reports that the LCY Central Committee Presidium session noted that events in Vojvodina are the result of obvious serious weaknesses and mistakes in the work of League of Communists of Vojvodina organs, bureaucratic methods of activity, insufficient self-criticism on the part of individual leaders, and disregard for the just demands and criticism expressed by Communists, working people, and citizens. Moreover, they are also the result of relations between the Serbian and Vojvodina leaderships that have long been abnormal and of the failure to fulfill LCY decisions on the basic principles on which unity and harmony in Serbia must be based. Various antiselfmanagement and antisocialist forces and individuals who are bringing nationalist slogans and uncontrolled pressure to bear on political life, posing a serious threat to the functioning of institutions in the political system and to SFRY constitutional order and stability, are exploiting the weaknesses and inconsistency in implementing the set tasks and in resolving topical ideological political problems on the principled basis of LCY policy.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium stressed the need for the League of Communists of Vojvodina Provincial Committee to comprehensively assess the situation that has arisen, its causes, and its consequences, display a critical approach toward assessing its own work, and call to account all those who by their actions have worsened the situation. Along with other cadre changes in League of Communists of Vojvodina organs, the resignation of the Provincial Committee Presidium should help accelerate the restoration of trust and mobilize the provincial party organization.

### Militia Chief Warns Protesters

*LD0810134088 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Belgrade October 8 TASS—Industrial workers of Titograd, Niksic and other cities of Yugoslavia's Montenegro Republic, who demanded at a rally of 50,000 people on Friday the resignation of members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of Montenegro's League of Communists, today again gathered in Titograd, the Montenegran capital.

Braving the heavy rain, they strongly protested over the arrest of a student whose speech at yesterday's rally was described by the authorities as "politically dangerous and hostile."

Workers and students made an attempt to break through militia's cordon outside the regional parliament, the TANJUG news agency reported.

"There emerged a serious threat of clashes between the protesters and law-enforcement bodies," it said.

The protesters were addressed by B. Ivanovic, chairman of Montenegro's Presidium. He described the people's indignation over the worsening situation in the country as "justified" and said that it would be "inadmissible and unforgivable to make an insufficiently-considered and erroneous step in the current delicate situation."

The workers ignored his appeal to return to their jobs.

Then they were addressed by the chief of the local militia department who said that some individuals were abusing democracy, grossly violating the country's laws and making hostile appeals.

He warned that if the protesters did not disperse "we will have to take measures envisioned by law."

Reinforced militia details, backed up by special purpose units, drove the demonstrators from the central square.

Several people were injured, tens of demonstrators were taken to a militia station, TANJUG said.

### Correspondent Reports 8 Oct

*LD0810225488 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] [Yuriy Rostov in the studio] Over the past week there have been quite a few alarming reports from Yugoslavia. The complex situation in the country's economy has been intensified by what the Yugoslav newspapers call a political crisis. We have contacted Viktor Nogin, our Belgrade correspondent:

[Nogin] In Yugoslavia there is no end to price increases and inflation, which has this year already amounted to 200 percent. There has been an exacerbation, too, of interethnic relations, above all in Kosovo, an autonomous province forming part of Serbia. Albanian nationalists and separatists have been making Serbs and Montenegrins living in Kosovo leave the province and have at times been resorting to violence. Meetings are presently being held throughout the whole of Yugoslavia and especially in Serbia. The participants of these meetings are expressing solidarity with Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins and demanding that a resolute end be put to the actions of the Albanian nationalists. Altogether it should be said that in the opinion of Yugoslav observers' mass meetings and demonstrations are a new feature of Yugoslavia's domestic political life.

[Rostov] In the past week meetings were held particularly in Belgrade and Novi Sad, the capital of Vojvodina, another autonomous province in Serbia.

[Nogin] In Belgrade about 5,000 workers from a number of the capital's enterprises gathered in front of the SFRY Federal Assembly building. [Video shows large crowd of chanting protesters] They protested rising prices for basic goods, demanded wage increases, and criticized the bureaucracy of the admnistrative and management apparatus. In Novi Sad the main demand of the 150,000 people who had gathered for a meeting in the town center was the resignation of Vojvodina's party leadership, which had so lost the trust of the people and communists. The collective resignation was accepted at an extraordinary plenum of the provincial committee held on Thursday.

[Rostov] What is the country's leadership doing to get out of this crisis?

[Nogin] The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the government have drawn up a whole set of measures to stabilize the political and socioeconomic situation. Work in preparing amendments to Yugoslavia's constitution has now entered the final stage; it is planned that these amendments be adopted in November. Much is expcted expected too of the LCY Central Committee plenum; to be held on 17 October to discuss the question of its activities in the situation that has been taking shape. In short, quite a lot is being done, but, as all Yugoslav newspapers note, success depends on concerted action, unity, and consistency in fulfilling the decisions adopted.

## Executive Council Meeting

*PM1010122188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5*

[TASS report "The Situation in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Oct—At an extraordinary session today the Executive Council (government) of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro adopted the decision to resign and asked the Republic Assembly to raise the issue of confidence in the government.

TANJUG reports that the session noted that the Executive Council had warned competent federal organs more than once that the partial implementation of the program of economic stabilization would plunge the Montenegro economy into an even more difficult situation. Explanations were given in respect of a number of demands leveled at the government at the protest rally in Titograd. Specifically, it was stated that it is absolutely impossible to increase labor collectives' wages by 50 percent and to meet students' demands for improved living standards.

In adopting the decision to resign, the members of the government proceeded from their responsibility for the situation which has taken shape in the republic, taking account of the dissatisfaction of the citizens with the political and social situation which was expressed during strikes and protest rallies.

Shortly before the Executive Council adopted this decision, workers from industrial enterprises in Titograd, Niksic, and other cities in Montenegro had again gathered at a rally in the capital of this Yugoslav republic at which they demanded the resignation of the leadership of the Titograd municipality.

Workers and students tried to break through the militia cordon at the Republic Assembly building. "A serious danger arose of a clash between the demonstrators and staffers of the law enforcement organs," TANJUG emphasizes. Dozens of demonstrators were taken to milita stations.

The Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Montenegro League of Communists Central Committee Presidium discussed the demands of the participants in the protest rally in Titograd at a joint session today. The session's participants pointed out that the demonstrators' demands for ending the economic and political crisis were justified. The session resolutely condemned the attempts of a certain section of the rally's participants to paralyze the activity of state organizations and to achieve the unfounded replacement of individual leaders.

A statement of the LCY Central Committee Presidium on the events in Titograd was read out at the session. The statement notes the "extremely difficult economic and social situation of the republic's working people." Their dissatisfaction is justfied, the Presidium stresses, since it is directed above all against bureaucracy, public deformations, manipulation, abuses, and lack of respect for working people's and citizens' rights. Therefore the LCY Central Committee Presidium expresses support for all the demands of the working people and citizens which can and must be met in the struggle for economic reform.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium noted that nationalist forces whose aim it is to replace the leadership of the Montenegro League of Communists and the leadership of the republic had tried to exploit the rally in

Titograd for their own ends. In this context the attention of all the country's Communists and party organs is drawn to the need to expose nationalist forces and their ideological platform and to seek to ensure that all the measures provided by law are applied to these forces.

Following the collective resignation of the Vojvodina League of Communists Provincial Committee Presidium, all the members of the Vojvodina League of Communists Novi Sad City Committee Presidium have now tendered their resignation.

Letters of resignation from the chairman and a number of members of the Presidium of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Vojvodina have been accepted.

All the members of the Montenegro League of Communists Titograd City Committee have also resigned.

### Unrest in Vojvodina Reported

*PM1010104188 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 9 Oct 88 p 3*

[Report by "our own correspondent" V. Khlystun: "On Events in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade—In recent days the attention of all Yugoslavia has been focused on Novi Sad City, the center of the socialist autonomous province of Vojvodina, which is part of Serbia. A meeting has been held here attended by workers, students, and inhabitants of nearby population centers dissatisfied with the local leadership's actions and policy. The main reason for people's dissatisfaction is the bureaucratic methods of leadership, the slow implementation of economic reform, and low wages.

The last drop which caused the cup of patience to overflow was the fact that the leadership of the provincial LCY committee presidium condemned the people who had criticized it at a meeting of residents of Backa Palanka city. A meeting began here. Then columns of people set off for Novi Sad. They were joined by thousands of workers from other enterprises and factories. In all about 100,000 people gathered for the meeting. They had one demand: replacing the leadership of the provincial LCY committee. The authorities' promise to investigate this demand the next day, that is Thursday, produced no result: People stayed where they were until late into the night and the next day they reassembled early in the morning. They were joined by thousands of others. Many plants, factories, and educational establishments stopped work. Detachments of the militia helped to maintain order at the meeting. Late on Thursday evening, after an emergency session of the Vojvodina provincial LCY committee, it was announced that the entire committee presidium had resigned.

The emergency session elected a temporary working group which will make proposals for forming a new Vojvodina province LCY committee presidium. This same group will provisionally lead the work of the province party organization.

### Developments Rounded Up

*PM1010134588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 88 Second Edition p 5*

[TASS report: "Situation in Yugoslavia"]

[Text] Belgrade, 9 Oct—The promulgation of the new economic policy measures adopted this May and the implementation of the reform of the economic system will make it possible to gradually eradicate the cause of inflation. This was stated by B. Mikulic, president of the SFRY Federal Executive Council (government) in an interview with Yugoslav radio and television.

The Yugoslav Government, he said, believes that the working people's demands to reduce the deductions from enterprise income for various needs wholly accord with the stated economic policy. Opportunities for spending cuts will therefore be examined in the budget and the federation's nonbudgetary balance.

In implementing the new economic policy measures, B. Mikulic continued, positive results have been achieved in the sphere of foreign economic ties. The country's foreign-exchange reserves have increased, our foreign debts are being regularly paid off, and exports have exceeded the planned level.

However, he said, we are dissatisfied with the progress in implementing the tasks of making production development more dynamic, and we are concerned at the growth of inflation, as a result of which working people's real incomes are falling. The inflation rate has not been reduced because the transition to free price-setting was merely used by enterprises to hike their factory-gate prices.

Meanwhile, rallies of solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins living in Kosovo Autonomous Province are being held in the SFRY cities. Thus 200,000 inhabitants of Kragujevac resolutely demanded an end to interethnic conflict in that province at an 8 October rally. The speakers called for an end to all kinds of opportunism, hesitation, and irresponsibility in resolving the pan-Yugoslav problem of Kosovo. The participants in the rally, which was held in a calm atmosphere, advocated the immediate implementation of the reform of the economic and political system.

A TANJUG - disseminated statement by the Kosovo Autonomous Province Presidium and Kosovo LCY Provincial Committee Presidium states that the "political situation in this part of Yugoslavia remains complex and is continuing to deteriorate." The document stresses that the "atmosphere in the province, inflamed by the actions

of Albanian nationalists, could result in serious consequences." At the same time, in the assessment of the republic's leading organs, "in the atmosphere of strained interethnic relations in Kosovo the organization of large meetings and public protests could have unforeseen consequences and lead to strife between the peoples and ethnic groups of the SFRY."

TANJUG reported today that the situation in Titograd, capital of Montenegro, has "returned to normal after 2 days of tension."

### Dizdarevic Radio, TV Address

*LD1010094788 Moscow TASS in English 0924 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Belgrade October 10 TASS—TASS correspondent Yuriy Malinov reports:

The situation in which Yugoslavia has found itself is really hard: Political relations in the country have become aggravated, and people's justified discontent over the situation in society found vivid manifestation in protest meetings which have been held in recent months, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the collective Presidency of the Social Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, said in a radio and television address to the citizens of Yugoslavia on behalf of the country's collective Presidency Sunday night.

Touching upon the economic situation in the country, he pointed out that a high rate of inflation, a high cost of living, a decline in wages and the living standard of the working people were the country's major problems which brought about stagnation in the development of production. More and more people with their wages cannot make both ends meet. He said this brings about a dangerous social tension which gives rise to justified discontent of the working people.

The only way out of the economic crisis to overcome negative social phenomena, Dizdarevic emphasized, is to effect an economic reform. Work on draft laws which would ensure comprehensive changes in the economic system is now being finalised. Maximum attention should be given to the elaboration of social programs. Matters concerning the current economic policy, the preparation of a reform of the economic system and its implementation, and tasks which are to be accomplished next year will be on the agenda of a joint session of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia and the country's Federal Executive Council. The session will be held in the coming days.

Touching upon the state of affairs in the Kosovo autonomous territory where inter-ethnic relations became strained of late, Dizdarevic pointed out that time had come to stop expelling Serbians and Montenegrins from the territory under the pressure of Albanian nationalists. Trust in leading bodies has declined in the country. A large number of leaders have been criticized, and the question of responsibility of those who failed to justify the people's trust is being raised, pointed out the president of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia. A renewal of personnel is really necessary, he said. The renewal is to be efected without delay but democratically. The forthcoming plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) is to effect personnel changes in the Presidium of the Central Committee and the Central Committee of the LCY. It is being also demanded that similar changes be effected in republics and territories. The election of a new composition of Yugoslavia's collective Presidency the term of office of which expires on May 15 next year lies ahead.

The collective Presidency of Yugoslavia holds, the head of state said, that the latest developments in a number of cities of the country pose a serious threat to the functioning of the social system and are fraught with danger to the constitutional order. Failing to take reasons and causes into consideration, the developments create such a political situation in the country which, if they continue, can lead to emergency conditions.

An estimate of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia is that some negative events are developing so that unforseeable consequences are likely. If such events continue, Yugoslav competent bodies will do everything that the Constitution and the laws permit to protect the public order and peace, personal security of citizens and the safety of their property. The collective Presidency of Yugoslavia is of the opinion that it is essential democratically to look for a solution to get out of the social crisis in the country, stated the president of the collective Presidency of Yugoslavia.

## Reportage on Zaykov Official Visit to Poland

### Interview Previews Visit

*LD1010091588 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow, October 10 TASS—"Plans for cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw are truly vast and, with time, will cover every aspect of life in the two cities. I think this will be the subject of our business discussions in Warsaw," Lev Zaykov, a member of the Politburo and a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee who is first secretary of the Moscow city party committee, said in a TASS interview.

He granted the interview before his departure for the Polish capital where Moscow's festival will be held on October 10 through 15.

"Urban construction, the trading industry, consumer services and transport are just some of the areas of cooperation which will, I am sure, benefit both the Muscovites and the Warsaw people.

"It is only essential to show greater initiative, without relying on instructions from above, and to form direct contacts, launch joint firms and use other progressive forms of cooperation more boldly," Zaykov said.

Direct ties between factories and scientific institutions in Moscow and Warsaw existed also before, but those mostly were relations based on simple barter trade, mutual supplies of products, he added.

Decisive changes in the economies of both countries, the conversion of enterprises to economic self-accounting and their dramatically increased independence have opened up truly infinite possibilities for upgrading cooperation in most diverse economic sectors, Zaykov said.

"The groundwork for direct contacts has been laid by a treaty on cooperation between party, local government, trade union and youth organizations and worker collectives in the two capitals for the years between 1987 and 1990.

"In keeping with it, 40 organizations and factories in Moscow have come to have permanent and dependable partners in Warsaw. Today there are 50 pairs of factories and institutions maintaining such links in production, science and technology.

"Five Soviet-Polish research groups have been formed to deal with specific scientific and engineering tasks and these can with time grow into the first joint ventures," Zaykov continued.

"Bilateral cooperation is already yielding tangible results. Construction work is drawing to a close on the first subway line in Warsaw. Jointly evolved designs of confortable apartment houses and social-service and cultural centers are being used in construction.

"Polish firms and organizations are involved in rebuilding and restoring a number of houses in Moscow. Medical and transportation workers and teachers are actively sharing experience.

"The value of goods sold in shops in the two cities as part of direct exchanges of products amounts to millions of roubles," Zaykov said.

Noting that cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw does not boil down to economic contacts alone, he explained: "Relations between party, trade union and youth organizations at worker collective level and exchanges of families and children on holiday visits are developing on an ever wider scale. Our cooperation is coming to benefit millions of people and helping to develop the economies, science and culture of the two capitals and make them even more beautiful and convenient to live in."

The program of Moscow's festival in Warsaw is action-packed, with business meetings, guest performances by well-known drama and concert companies, art shows, exhibitions of children's drawings and of political posters, film showings, exhibition performances by sportsmen, a trade fair, fashion shows and youth club activities.

Zaykov said he was positive the festival will be a striking demonstration of fraternal friendship between Soviet and Polish people.

### Departs for Warsaw

*LD1010063988 Moscow Domestic in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Lev Zaykov, member of the Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, today left Moscow for Warsaw on a working visit. He will attend the opening of the days of the Soviet capital in Warsaw.

At the airport he was seen off by Chebrikov, Politburo member and CPSU Central Committee secretary, and other officials.

### Arrives, Greeted by Czyrek

*LD1010124688 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1215 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Oct (TASS)—A Moscow delegation headed by Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretary, and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom arrived in the PPR capital today to take part in Moscow Days in Warsaw. At the airport, the delegation was met by Jozef Czyrek, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Janusz Kubasiewicz, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR committee; Jerzy Boleslawski, mayor of Warsaw; Mieczyslaw Szostek, chairman of the capital's people's council; and other officials. Among the welcoming party was Vladimir Brovikov, USSR ambassador to the PPR.

### Zaykov, Jaruzelski Hold Talks

*LD1010230888 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1845 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Sep [as received] (TASS)—Special TASS correspondents Andrey Pershin and Boris Shestakov report: Today L.N. Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, who has arrived here at the head of a delegation from the Soviet capital to take part in Days of Moscow in Warsaw, was received by W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, chairman of the PPR State Council.

During the talk that took place, issues of further strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the CPSU and the PZPR and between the Soviet Union and people's Poland were discussed.

It was noted with satisfaction that Soviet-Polish ties are developing successfully and are being filled with qualitatively new content, embracing broader and broader spheres of the lives of the two fraternal countries. It was stressed that the official friendly visit made in the summer of this year to Poland by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, gave a powerful stimulus to the expansion and deepening of cooperation in the interests of both peoples and of the cause of peace and socialism.

W. Jaruzelski spoke about the activity of the PZPR which is directed toward the all-round development of the process of socialist renewal which has commenced on the party's initiative. Polish communists are focussing their main attention on the further democratization of Polish society, the implementation of cardinal economic reform and the shaping of a constructive dialogue on methods of its implementation.

L.N. Zaykov informed the Polish leader about the affairs of Soviet communists and the country's working people which are directed toward the implementation of the tasks of the second stage of revolutionary restructuring and the implementation of the decisions of the 19th All-Union Party Conference. The results of the September (1988) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the extraordinary session of the USSR Supreme Soviet are of great significance for the further implementation of political reform, the prefection of the structure of the party apparatus and the development of Lenin's principles of democracy.

The coincidence of the tasks of restructuring and socialist renewal, it was noted at the meeting, creates a firm basis for the USSR and Poland to work successfully together and to progress in a dynamic way along the path of building socialism.

J. Kubasiewicz, candidate-member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Warsaw Committee of the party, and V.I. Brovikov, USSR ambassador to the PPR, took part in the conversation, which was held in a cordial atmosphere.

A meeting was held between L.N. Zaykov and other members of the delegation and members of the secretariat of the Warsaw Committee of the PZPR, the leadership of the People's Council of the capital, members of the Central Committee and the Central Control and Auditing Committee of the PZPR, deputies of the Sejm of the PPR and first secretaries of party raykoms.

J. Kubasiewicz dwelt in his speech on what the communists of Warsaw are doing to solve the complex socioeconomic tasks facing the country. Thanks to the tireless explanatory and organizational work of the capital's party organization the majority of the people of Warsaw have recognized the need for constructive cooperation between all classes and strata of society. The capital's working class did not support the provocative call for strikes and is working persistently to achieve the goals set by the party. In present-day conditions the further consolidation of ties with the Moscow city party organization and mutual exchange of acquired experience acquire particular significance. The treaty of cooperation between party, local-soviet, trade-union and youth organizations and workers' collectives of Moscow and Warsaw for the 1987-1990 period which was signed a year ago was a fine basis for the development of contacts.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary told the Polish friends that the capital's detachment of communists, which numbers more than a million, has become actively involved in the process of revolutionary restructuring. The city party organization is making a weighty practical contribution to improving Soviet society's political system, carrying out a fundamental economic reform, and developing democratism and glasnost. A continuing creative search for new forms and methods of ideological and organizational activity is at the center of attention. At the forefront today is laborious and persistent work with the masses, the utmost development of initiative and new creative thinking, and a resolute struggle against bureaucracy and red tape. The communists activeness, bold principled approach to the problems that arise, and use of glasnost in solving them—all these characterize the activity of the majority of Moscow's primary party organizations. They are working persistently on the capital's comprehensive development and the implementation of the territorial-sectoral program Progress-95.

While attaching enormous significance to the experience of friends, L.N. Zaykov stressed: We adhere to a line of further deepening and specifying the cooperation between Moscow and Warsaw. We will be able to resolve our common tasks more successfully through our joint efforts.

The members of the Moscow delegation were received in the city hall—the seat of the people's council of the capital.

The house of science and culture, which was given as a gift to the Polish people by the Soviet Union, rises up in the very center of the Polish capital. The festive opening of the Days of Moscow in Warsaw took place here. Emmissaries of party, local council, trade union and youth organizations, of Moscow labor collectives and activists in the struggle for peace, a group of veterans of World War II, figures of science and culture, and sportsmen had arrived to take part. The very large theater and concert squares, exhibition halls and sports buildings in

the city will be venues for fraternal meetings of Muscovites and Warsovians. Major social scientists of the two capitals will take part in an ideological seminar "On the Path of Renewal and Restructuring: Experience and Problems," and leading economists will discuss the prospects for deepening direct links between Moscow and Warsaw enterprises.

In the Hall of Congresses, decorated with the USSR and Polish state flags, the Soviet and Polish anthems resounded. J. Kubasiewicz greeted those assembled. L.N. Zaykov declared the Moscow Days open. We appraise this festival, he stressed, not only as a manifestation of the tradition of long established cooperation between the two fraternal capitals, but most importantly, as an opportunity for the mutual enrichment with each other's experience. The head of the Moscow delegation wished the Polish people, and people of Warsaw, success in their work, great happiness, and well being.

A festive concert was given by leading creative collectives and well known Moscow performers. Their art was rewarded by stormy applause from the Warsaw audience.

Taking part in the festive opening were A. Wasilewski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; R. Malinowski, speaker of the Polish Sejm; leaders of the Warsaw Committee of the PZPR and the Metropolitan People's Council; representatives of the city's public; and members of the Moscow delegation.

## Moscow TV Interviews Poland's Rakowski

*LD1010192788 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[From "The World Today" program presented by Dimitriy Biryukov; interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by Warsaw correspondent Yuriy Ulyanov, in Warsaw; date not given—recorded; Rakowski speaks in Polish with superimposed Russian translation]

[Text] We have already reported that on 13 October the Polish People's Republic Sejm is to examine the matter of a new government for the country. At present, consultations are being held on the make-up of the future cabinet. Yuriy Ulyanov, our correspondent in Warsaw, has interviewed Mieczyslaw Rakowski, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

[Ulyanov] The government has not yet been formed, but you are prime minister. You have probably already been asked the simple, yet fundamental question of where to start. After all, you are faced with all sorts of problems.

[Rakowski] Yes, it is very true: We have many problems of all kinds. We have to begin, of course, with the economy, and above all with matters relating to the peasantry. Primarily with the food complex, as we say in Poland. The whole point is to increase and expand the processing base for agricultural produce. But that's not all: The peasantry must be provided with better production conditions than have existed up until now. Why do I place agricultural matters first? Because the extent to which people believe in the government and in the government's program is determined not least by what a person can buy in the shops. Stated briefly, attitudes to great ideals are not infrequently governed by the material position of the individual. Such is human nature. And government policy has to be geared to meeting people's needs as far as possible. At any rate, here in Poland that must be uppermost. And for the government I represent, that will be the most important issue: Improving the supply of food to the country's population by boosting agricultural output. We have ample opportunity to do this.

The second matter that we also have to resolve is concerned with environmental protection. The third very important matter is housing construction. Fourth and last there is the entire services sector complex. Here there is likewise a broad span of issues that are bound up with the individual and his needs, and with creating conditions in which we can most fully meet these needs. By and large, the problems we are faced with are, one way or another, bound up with everyday life and with peoples' everyday requirements.

[Ulyanov] Comrade Rakowski, in your speech in the Sejm you said that the new Council of Ministers would rest on a broader political base. What concept do you have of this?

[Rakowski] The concept is as follows: Given that various political forces with various ideological orientations have been active in Polish political life over the past few years, we believe that representatives of these forces ought to be seen in the government. Like the others, they ought to bear responsibility for government policy. Moreover, we want to break out of the framework of our traditional coalition structure, under which power in the country is wielded by our party—the Polish United Workers Party—the United Peasants' Party, and the Democratic Party. And therefore, we are now appealing to the most diverse circles of the public, including Catholic circles, to participate in government. At the moment, of course, it is hard to say whether this will have the desired effect—after all, I have only been in office for a few days and have only held initial consulations. But in any case we would like to widen—if I may put it so—the base of joint responsibility by involving in government people who, up until now, have stood to one side, or who have been critical of government policy. Of course, I mean people who work on the basis of the PPR Constitution. As I see it, this is the most important thing. I would call this the new leadership's great appeal to the various circles of the public.

[Ulyanov] Perhaps I could ask you about the guidelines of the future government's international policy.

[Rakowski] Yes, of course. As I see it, the main aim is the active construction of a common European home—that's the main aim. In addition, as a country lying in the middle of Europe, we have our own interests that coincide with Comrade Gorbachev's concept of a common European home. Of course, there must be an active policy on the socialist countries. Here we already have considerable positive experience of cooperation, particularly if we speak of relations with the Soviet Union. This policy must also be active with regard to our traditional Western partners. By that I mean the FRG, France, Italy, and Great Britain. It goes without saying that we have no intention of making any special correction to our international political course. But it would be nice if it were more active and effective on those problems that are thrown up by the general development of the world and by the political situation in Europe. I intend to put forward my proposals on this during my speech in the Sejm on 13 October.

[Ulyanov] If it's not a secret, are you planning any trips abroad?

[Rakowski] First and foremost, I would like to go to Moscow. As has already been said, our relations with the Soviet Union are very close. I do not see this trip as just a tradition. We need it for our work. Furthermore, I would like to meet my Soviet opposite number, and to introduce myself to him because personal relations play a great part in politics.

But my first trip is to be to Austria at the end of November, since agreement was reached on this earlier.

[Ulyanov] Thank you very much for the interview. [video shows Ulyanov interviewing Rakowski]

## Polish, Soviet Soldiers Lay Wreath at Katyn

*LD0810024488 Warsaw PAP in English 2241 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Smolensk, Oct. 7—A Polish Army delegation headed by Vice-Minister for National Defence Gen. Antoni Jasinski arrived here today in connection with the 45th anniversary of the foundation of the Polish Army.

The delegation was welcomed at the Smolensk airport by top officials of the Soviet Defence Ministry and Smolensk Region authorities.

At Lenino, the delegation of Polish Armed Forces paid homage to the fallen heroes. Flowers were laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the graves of Polish and Soviet soldiers.

A ceremony was held during which a group of Soviet participants in the battle of Lenino were decorated with Polish distinctions.

In Katyn, near here, the Polish Army delegation paid tribute to the memory of Polish officers whose ashes are buried in the Katyn woods. A wreath was laid at the monument there with the assistance of a guard of honour of the Red Army.

Flowers were also laid at a nearby monument to Soviet prisoners of war—victims of Nazi crimes.

## Defense Minister on Official Visit to Bulgaria

### Departs for Sofia

*LD1010070088 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Army General Dmitriy Yazov, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister, today left Moscow for Sofia on an official friendly visit. He was invited by the party-state and military leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

At the airport he was seen off by Talyzin, candidate member of the Politburo and USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman.

### Arrives 10 Oct

*LD1010103188 Moscow TASS in English 1024 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Sofia October 10 TASS—General of the Army Dmitriy Yazov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defence of the USSR, arrived here today for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the party-and-state and military leadership of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

### Yazov, Dzhurov Meet

*LD1010223788 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; announcer-read report]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] A meeting has taken place between Army General Yazov and Army General Dzhurov. The ministers discussed questions connected with the further development of cooperation in the area of defense and strengthening ties and contacts between the Soviet Armed Forces and the Bulgarian People's Army. The Soviet military delegation laid wreaths at the mausoleum to Georgi Dimitrov, at the monument to the Unknown Soldier, and at the monument to the Soviet Liberation Army.

### TASS Notes Opening of CPCZ Plenum in Prague

*LD1010123488 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Prague October 10 TASS—The 10th plenary session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee opened in the Spanish Hall of the Prague Castle today to discuss the implementation of the decisions taken at previous party Central Committee plenums and consider objectives of the party ideological work under the conditions of perestroika.

Milos Jakes, secretary-general of the party Central Committee, addressed the session with an opening speech.

### CSSR Government Submits Resignation

*LD1110164488 Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Text] Prague October 11 TASS—Head of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Lubomir Strougal informed President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic Gustav Husak of his resignation. The Czechoslovak news agency CETEKA reports that the Government of Czechoslovakia also informed the Czechoslovak president of its resignation.

Gustav Husak thanked Lubomir Strougal and the entire Czechoslovak cabinet for the work done and accepted their resignation. At the same time the cabinet members have been instructed to continue performing their duties until the new composition of the government is appointed.

### Yazov Greets Vaclavik on CSSR Army Day

*PM0710095188 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 6 Oct 88 First Edition p 1*

[USSR Defense Minister D. Yazov greetings message to CSSR Defense Minister Vaclavik on CSSR Army anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Army General Milan Vaclavik, CSSR minister of national defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the Soviet Armed Forces and on my own behalf I send you and all Czechoslovak servicemen fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on the 44th anniversary of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The deepening of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation plays an important role in the implementation of plans for socioeconomic and scientific and technical development and helps to raise the efficiency of the national economy and boost the defense might of our countries, and to strengthen socialism's positions in international affairs. The Czechoslovak People's Army, being a firm link in the combat alliance of fraternal armies from the Warsaw Pact states, vigilantly guards the cause of peace and security and the creative labor of our peoples.

I wish the Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen further successes in combat and political training and in the strengthening of their motherland's defense capability.

With communist greetings,

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister

### Yazov Greets GDR's Kessler on National Day

*PM1010101588 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 88 First Edition p 1*

[USSR Defense Minister Yazov greetings to GDR Defense Minister Kessler on national day]

[Text] To Comrade Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR Minister of National Defense

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all members of the National People's Army on the 39th anniversary of the formation of the GDR.

On this national red-letter day we take particular pleasure in noting that the National People's Army, in inviolable combat alliance with the Soviet Armed Forces and armies of the other Warsaw Pact states, reliably guards peace and socialism. Loyal to the traditions of combat fraternity, Soviet servicemen will continue to strengthen friendship and cooperation with National People's Army servicemen for the good of our countries' peoples.

I wish the GDR National People's Army personnel further successes in combat and political training in the interests of strengthening the defense capability of their country and the entire socialist community.

With communist greetings

Army General D. Yazov, USSR defense minister

### SCINTEIA Hails Results of Ceausescu Visit

*PM1010132188 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 88 Second Edition p 4*

[TASS report: "Most Important Event"]

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Oct—In an article today entitled "A Contribution of Great Importance to Strengthening Romanian-Soviet Friendship and Cooperation," SCINTEIA has described the official friendly visit paid by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP and president of Romania, to the Soviet Union as a most

important event in the annals of Romanian-Soviet relations which opened up new prospects for developing even more broadly the friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the CPSU.

The cordial reception, the entire course of the visit, the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of warm friendship and comradely frankness, and the mutual accords attest to stable Romanian-Soviet friendship and the upward development of multifaceted cooperation between our countries, the article says.

### 'Field Training' Exercise in Hungary 15-20 Oct

*PM0810154388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 4*

[Unattributed report: "In the Fraternal Armies"]

[Text] By agreement with the Hungarian Government a joint troop exercise by the Southern Group of Forces and the Hungarian People's Army for the purpose of improving the troops' field training will be held in the period 15-20 October on Hungarian territory in the region of Celldomolk, Keszthely, Szekesferhervar, and Bodajk.

The exercise will involve formations and units of ground and air forces. The total number of troops taking part in the exercise will be 17,000.

In accordance with the Stockholm Conference document the Hungarian Government has invited observers from all the states that participated in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to attend the exercise.

## West Europe

### Reportage on Shevardnadze Visit to France

#### Departs 10 Oct

*LD1010065888 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, left Moscow for Paris today for an official visit at the invitation of the French Government. At the airport he was seen off by Yakovlev, Politburo member and CPSU secretary, and other officials.

#### Praises Relations With France

*LD1010143388 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1325 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct (TASS)—E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, arrived in Paris today for an official visit at the French Government's invitation.

At Orly Airport E.A. Shevardnadze was met by Roland Dumas, the French minister of state and foreign minister, and other officials. The welcoming party included Ya.P. Ryabov, the USSR's ambassador to France, and Yves Pagniez, France's ambassador to the Soviet Union.

Welcoming the Soviet guest on behalf of the French Government, R. Dumas noted that France attaches special importance to the visit. The interest of our meetings is obvious, he said. During the talks there will be a discussion of the international situation, bilateral links, and the development of events in the Soviet Union. There are plans for meetings with the top leaders of the French Republic. We hope that the excellent relations between our countries will be improved even more.

E.A. Shevardnadze spoke in reply. He said:

Our arrival in Paris calls to mind October 1985, when Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to France took place. That was soon after the start of restructuring in our country and the visit in many ways marked its foreign political dimensions. At that time, the Soviet leader appealed for a restructuring of international relations on the basis of the new political thinking, which over the past 3 years has been reflected in positive trends in international development.

There has been a shift in the center of gravity from confrontation to dialogue, the beginning of realistic disarmament and the settlement of regional conflicts, the development of a vision of the common destinies of peoples and the common goals facing them, and the recognition of the suppremacy of common human values over ideological differences and the incompatibility of systems.

The idea of the common European home has in the years that have elapsed grown in strength and drawn closer to realization. The concept of European security and cooperation has been enriched.

All this makes it vitally necessary for Soviet-French dialogue to develop and be raised to a qualitatively higher level. There is not one key international problem which can be solved without a constructive contribution from our countries.

Soviet-French relations must be in keeping with the movement common to the whole world and must be a part of its main channel. History has given us broad areas of diverse cooperation and the contemporary era cannot accept a lessening of this.

This applies not only to political interaction but—and by no means least of all—to trade and economic links, the joint contribution to scientific and technical progress, and contacts between people and cultures.

I hope that our talks with Foreign Minister Dumas and our conversations with other statesmen in the country will move our cooperation forward in solving the whole set of problems that face us.

I await with great interest the meetings with French President Francois Mitterrand.

Parisians are so accustomed to expressions of delight about Paris that they have no doubt become somewhat commonplace for them. Nevertheless, I will risk expressing our joy at being in this threshold of countries, legends, and history, to quote a Russian poet.

I wish happiness and peace to all citizens of France.

### Meets Mitterrand, Rocard

*LD1010201488 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1805 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Paris, 10 Oct (TASS)—E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR Foreign Minister, who arrived here on an official visit, was received by French President Francois Mitterrand. E.A. Shevardnadze conveyed to him greetings and good wishes from M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

During the conversation they reached a final agreement regarding the exchange of top level visits between the USSR and France.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the coming meetings of the two countries' leaders will give a fresh political tempo to Soviet-French cooperation and promote an expansion of constructive interaction between the two countries in the international arena.

They held a multilayered exchange of opinion on key problems of world politics. It centered on questions of international security, strengthening stability in Europe, and advancing the all-European process.

The discussion showed the high degree of compatibility of the priorities of the Soviet Union and France in the disarmament field, and also the readiness of the two countries to act practically in this direction. They stressed the importance of the speediest conclusion between the USSR and United States of a treaty on a 50-percent reduction of their strategic offensive weapons, with adherence to the ABM Treaty.

A serious foundation emerged for Soviet-French cooperation on the threshold of talks on reducing troops and conventional weapons in Europe to ensure that they come speedily to concrete results.

The Soviet side agreed with the French President's idea, expressed at the 43d UN General Assembly session, concerning the possibility of achieving within the next 2 years a practical reduction in military confrontation levels in Europe and the elimination of existing imbalances and asymmetries in the armed forces of the two alliances.

They concluded that the French proposal on troop and armament reduction along the line of contact between the two military-political alliances, which is aimed at preventing sudden attack or prolonged war, and the proposals formulated at the July meetings of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact member states to create, starting with the first stage of reductions, zones with reduced armament levels, not only do not contradict each other but to a large extent echo each other.

France's readiness to reject the possible production of chemical weapons as of the moment the convention now being drafted to ban and eliminate chemcial weapons comes into effect creates fresh opportunities for cooperation between the two countries at talks at the Geneva disarmament conference on drafting this convention.

The Soviet Union and France support the idea of staging a conference of states participating in the 1925 Geneva Protocol, with the understanding that this will help draft a convention at the Geneva talks.

The sides affirmed the adherence of the USSR and France to the goals of the all-European process. Advocating the conclusion in the very near future of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the CSCE member countries, the partners exchanged views on the "human dimension" of the all-European process. E.A. Shevardnadze stressed that the Soviet Union is hoping for a positive response from Western countries to the proposal to hold a humanitarian conference in Moscow. President F. Mitterrand stated that France will not obstruct the holding of a Moscow humanitarian conference.

The Soviet Union and France intend to activate their interaction in European affairs. In so doing, both Moscow and Paris take as their premise that a concept of Europe's future should crystallize in the joint creativity of all Europeans.

In Moscow, said E.A. Shevardnadze, it is considered that the current state of Soviet-French commercial-economic and scientific-technical cooperation does not correspond to both countries' opportunities and interests. The situation that has arisen should be corrected by mutual effort. The radical economic changes that are taking place in the USSR create favorable conditions for this. The president supported this view.

E.A. Shevardnadze met with French Prime Minister Michel Rocard. In the conversation they placed particular emphasis on an analysis of the role and place of Soviet-French cooperation in the present atmosphere.

They stressed that a recent noticeable improvement in the world situation, and the establishment of international relations of a climate of trust and cooperation are opening up prospects for practical deeds. The priority areas here are the problems of disarmament and regional peace and stability.

M. Rocard and E.A. Shevardnadze exchanged views on opportunities for improving the mechanism of economic and scientific-technical contacts between the USSR and France. In their general view, new forms of mutual relations should be oriented toward high efficiency and should take full account of accumulated positive experience.

E.A. Shevardnadze spoke with Roland Dumas about some fundamental issues of Soviet-French relations in light of the forthcoming highest level contacts between the USSR and France.

On the same day, official Soviet-French talks began in the French Foreign Ministry.

Working groups, set up by mutual accord to discuss disarmament, regional problems, various aspects of humanitarian and cultural cooperation, and bilateral relations, commenced work.

In the evening, E.A. Shevardnadze met Laurent Fabius, speaker of the French National Assembly. Among many other issues, they discussed the state of and prospects for the development of Soviet-French parliamentary relations.

L. Fabius gave a dinner in honor of E.A. Shevardnadze.

### Mitterrand To Visit 25 Nov

*LD1010225688 Moscow World Service in English 2200 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] On the 1st day of Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze's stay in Paris it was announced that top-level visits would be exchanged between the two countries. During a 2-day visit to this country, beginning with 25 November, President Francois Mitterrand is to meet Mikhail Gorbachev in Moscow and is to watch the launch of a Soviet space craft with a French astronaut on board at the Baykonur cosmodrome. Mikhail Gorbachev is to visit France in the first half of next year. [passage omitted]

### IZVESTIYA Interviews French Foreign Minister

*PM1010120188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 3*

[Interview with French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas in Paris by own correspondent Yu. Kovalenko: "'We Would Like to Ease Divisions in Europe.' French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas Answers IZVESTIYA's Questions"—date not given]

[Text] Paris—[Kovalenko] French foreign policy with regard to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries has been noticeably activated recently. Why is this, Mr Minister?

[Dumas] France wishes to raise its relations with the USSR and the other socialist countries of central and East Europe to a higher level. Why now? Because the current development of events in Europe has created the conditions for this and because it accords with political aspirations. For France it is a question of a really priority task.

My country has always attached great importance to its relations with the Soviet Union and with each of the states of central and East Europe. Our relations are long-standing and deep-rooted, our cultural kinship is diverse. But a number of events, starting with the deployment of SS-20 missiles and ending with the sending of Soviet troops into Afghanistan put a stop to the policy of detente initiated by France 20 years ago and aimed at overcoming the split that had emerged as a result of World War II.

Today we note that the elimination of intermediate-range missiles has begun and that the decision has been made to withdraw Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We also note that there are considerable changes under way in the Soviet Union—as in various central and East European countries—that there is obvious interest everywhere in democratic values, and that the European countries have a mutual desire to move forward toward greater solidarity.

For all these reasons France believes that the time has come to propose that all European countries strengthen their solidarity, and that it is time for France itself to give new impetus to its relations with countries located in the center and east of the continent. I would add that under these circumstances we attach paramount importance to dialogue with the Soviet Union.

[Kovalenko] What do you anticipate from the Soviet foreign minister's visit? What are the prospects for our bilateral ties? Will they be boosted?

[Dumas] It is a particular pleasure for me to meet in Paris with my colleague E.A. Shevardnadze—I know him well. I highly value the breadth of his intellect and the style he has brought to Soviet diplomacy. We have met many times already, and once quite recently—in New York last month. His visit renews the regular contacts that we maintain.

I can tell you that our wish is for Franco-Soviet relations to develop in all areas, and our talks should be conducive to this.

[Kovalenko] What is your attitude to the concept of an "all-European home" put forward by the Soviet Union, and what contribution could France make to its implementation?

[Dumas] I am well aware of the "all-European home" concept. I have read with the greatest of attention the statements made by M.S. Gorbachev on this point both in his Prague speech and in the book "Perestroyka."

We Europeans have an invaluable common cultural inheritance. Quite obviously, we are still divided by many things—whether it be differences between political, economic, and social systems or obstacles to the free flow of people and ideas. How can we talk about a "common home" today, when we are still divided by "partition walls"?

For our part we would like to ease divisions in Europe and strengthen solidarity. During my recent visit to Czechoslovakia I cited five basic avenues which, to my mind, could make it possible to continue the development of East-West relations: the continuation of the Helsinki process; talks on conventional arms cuts; preparations for the creation of a greater Europe in the cultural sphere; the elaboration of new projects in the sphere of scientific cooperation; and the introduction of new economic cooperation methods. Such cooperation should be established between the countries of both parts of Europe: between the EEC and the CEMA states. In this regard we welcome the conclusion of an agreement between the EEC and CEMA and the establishment of official relations between the USSR and the European Community, and we hope that fruitful agreements can be concluded between the EEC and each of the CEMA countries, including the Soviet Union.

We share our leaders' readiness to provide a better future for our continent's peoples. We need this common future to bring them greater freedom, democracy, justice, prosperity, and security. That is the Europe of the future.

[Kovalenko] What, in your opinion, should be the starting point for the forthcoming talks on conventional arms and armed forces cuts in Europe so as to ensure that they are not deadlocked, as happened in the past?

[Dumas] The discussions currently under way in Vienna are moving forward satisfactorily. I and my colleague Mr Genscher from the FRG spoke at this conference 1 July 1988 in favor of it adopting a balanced and meaningful "final document" as quickly as possible. Important steps have just been taken in the security sphere. If similar progress is achieved in other CSCE areas—specifically on humanitarian issues—the Vienna meeting could be successfully concluded and conventional arms talks begun in the very near future.

France attaches great importance—as was recently reiterated by the president at the United Nations—to eradicating Europe's conventional arms imbalance, which is the result of the asymmetrical accumulation of arms to the detriment of West Europe, and to striving for genuine stability at a higher [as published] level. After all, the concept of "sufficiency" has long been the basis for France's defense policy.

I note that people in the Soviet Union are now readily talking about the comparable criterion of "reasonable sufficiency," the content and consequences of which still have to be clarified, but it seems interesting to us.

[Kovalenko] What forms could cooperation between our two countries take in the humanitarian sphere—first and foremost, the human rights sphere?

[Dumas] France, along with other countries, has proposed that a decision be adopted at the Vienna meeting within the CSCE framework to convene a conference on issues linked with human rights and contacts between people.

The bicentennial of the great French Revolution and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen will be celebrated in 1989. We have proposed that one of the meetings envisaged within the framework of this conference be held in Paris. Other countries, specifically the Soviet Union, are proposing to hold one of the subsequent conferences in their own country. We have no fundamental objections to this proposal. This issue is now under discussion, and not only with regard to the venue for the conferences, incidentally, but also with regard to their content—which is more important. For our part, we believe that a great deal could be done to improve cooperation in the human rights sphere. After M.S. Gorbachev's visit to Paris in October 1985 France and the Soviet Union started moving down this road, embarking on bilateral consultations aimed at accelerating the resolution of humanitarian issues. This practice is already producing considerable results. We intend to go further down this road.

[Kovalenko] You can often be seen at Soviet theater shows in Paris. You chaired a National Assembly colloquium on Russian-language study issues. How do you explain your interest in Russian culture?

[Dumas] ...By the fact that it is a great culture which has impressed me since my youth and in which I have long been interested. I discovered it very early thanks to Russian novels. In my student years I devoured the works of Tolstoy. Literature made me want to know more about your country, its culture, and its language.

## Reportage on Official Visit by Austrian Leader

### Vranitzky Interview Previews Visit

*PM1010142588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 9 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 5*

[Interview in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Vranitzky by special correspondents I. Laptev and S. Tosunyan: "'I Pin Great Hopes on the Visit'"—date not given]

[Text] Vienna—[Correspondents] In a few days' time you will pay an official visit to the Soviet Union. We should like to use the interview that you have granted us to ask you to tell us about yourself in greater detail: What did you do before becoming Federal Chancellor of Austria?

[Vranitzky] After graduating in economics at university I began working for a large Austrian electrical engineering firm and later joined the Austrian National Bank. In 1970 Finance Minister Androsch invited me to work for him as an economic policy adviser. I stayed there until 1976, when I moved to the board of Creditanstalt, a major Austrian bank. In 1981 I was elected chairman of the board of the Landesbank. In 1984 Chancellor Fred Sinowatz offered me the post of finance minister in the government, which I have headed since his retirement in 1986.

[Correspondents] What problems are you going to discuss in the Kremlin and what do you expect from your visit to the USSR?

[Vranitzky] I am looking forward to this visit and pin great hopes on it. It is a visit to friends and thus I expect open and honest talks which should not only serve as a highly important exchange of opinions and further deepen mutual understanding but also produce concrete results in the sphere of economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. The list of problems covers the whole range of international and bilateral relations. The Soviet Union is having a considerable impact on the improvement of the international climate, which is having a positive influence not only on East-West relations but also on the solution of regional conflicts. First under discussion will be the problems of disarmament and detente and questions of achieving progress at the Vienna meeting of CSCE states. The discussion of everything relating to what General Secretary Gorbachev calls our "common home"—Europe—is of great interest. We also expect a trusting exchange of opinions on the future of European integration because the CEMA countries, just like my country, are seeking new guidelines in their relations with the EEC.

Thus the list of topics is extraordinarily great, which is due to the size of our extensive bilateral relations.

[Correspondents] How does neutral Austria see its long-term role in international policy and primarily in the expansion of all-European cooperation and trust?

[Vranitzky] After Austria acquired full sovereignty 33 years ago it set itself the goal of helping to create trust among the peoples. It has always advocated peace, mutual understanding, and cooperation. For example, from the very outset it assisted the UN peace-keeping forces, which were quite recently awarded the Nobel peace prize, by placing large military contingents at that organization's disposal.

Austria's role in international relations is determined to a considerable extent by its neutrality. This policy has a very real basis. On the one hand we proceed from the premise that in this world small states need a well regulated international order and effective international law. On the other hand, these states must make their contribution to supporting and safeguarding that international order. To do that, in my view, it is necessary whenever possible to speak out for mutual understanding and cooperation and at the same time to actively seek cooperation in international organizations as well as a constant balance of interests at international conferences. In any event, we are proud that Vienna is one of the three UN centers and that the city has hosted many international conferences which have contributed to the further development of international law and the spirit of cooperation and trust among states.

[Correspondents] How do you view the present situation at the Vienna meeting and the possibility of beginning talks this year on the reduction of armed forces and armaments and the development of confidence-building measures in Europe?

[Vranitzky] As you probably know, several weeks ago the group of European neutral and nonaligned countries at the Vienna meeting submitted their draft final document, which in fact was acknowledged by all the sides as a good basis for further work.

Of course, it still has to be discussed and, even if that discussion has now entered a complex stage, I am quite optimistic, because I believe that the Vienna meeting will end successfully and productively. Ultimately it is a matter of highly important questions of future European cooperation affecting the concrete interests of each member state. In any event I personally prefer long and detailed talks so as to produce a worthwhile result rather than setting a time trap which does not enable you to achieve the best results at the end of those talks. As far as I am aware, the talks on the preparation of the mandate for the two future conferences on conventional arms reduction and on confidence-building measures are proceeding with no particular obstacles and in a good and constructive atmosphere, which inclines me toward an optimistic view. Admittedly, I would not like to predict the date when the future conferences will begin. The most important thing is that they will take place.

[Correspondents] In our country there is high praise for Austria's independent policy, which is based on the State Treaty and the Law on Permanent Neutrality. As a result of its independent policy, neutral Austria plays an important role in the process of healing the rift between Western and Eastern Europe, a process now under way. In this connection our readers are greatly interested in reports that some Austrian figures, citing the creation of the EEC "single European market," are proposing membership of the Community without delay. In your opinion, what effect could such a move have on Austria's traditional neutrality, bearing in mind that most of the EEC members also belong to NATO and that the question of supplementing economic integration with military integration is being raised there with an enviable persistence?

[Vranitzky] Allow me first to clarify one point: The creation of the single European market proposed by the EEC for 1992 creates a new situation for all the European states not belonging to the Common Market but maintaining close partnership relations with it and linked to it by close economic bonds. We too must be ready for this situation. Thus it should be no surprise that this question is being discussed very keenly in Austria and that we have set ourselves the goal of enabling our economy to participate as fully and broadly as possible in the single European market and have tried at the same time to limit as much as possible the harm which this new stage of integration may do to the Austrian economy. We are working on this in various directions and have examined the most varied means of achieving that goal. We have left all our options open, including possible full membership in the European Community, but at the same time the federal government has stated clearly and firmly that the absolute priority must be to preserve our permanent neutrality, which must not be affected under any circumstances, even in the event of full membership in the European Community.

Here, of course, a whole series of questions arise which, in my view, it is extremely hard to discuss in a purely academic framework, as it were. We know what obligations our neutral status presents for us and what demands the continuation of the tried and tested policy of neutrality make upon us. On that basis we have noted for ourselves a series of spheres within which political talks must be held with the EEC. If we decide to apply for membership only talks with the European Community will show how far the specific features resulting from permanent neutrality can be taken into account. You must not forget that dynamic processes are in progress in our country and, in my view, it would not be very productive and would not help matters if we made a final decision on the basis of the status quo. Just as we are now discussing the consequences of the creation of the single market, so the EEC members are holding very lively discussions on the direction of the community's development and its future political goals. However, complete clarity can be achieved only at the negotiating table.

[Correspondents] During your talks with N.I. Ryzhkov in July 1987 the two sides advocated the active development of new progressive forms of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation. What has already been done in that regard? How would you characterize progress in carrying out the joint intentions?

[Vranitzky] It is somewhat harder to introduce new and improved forms of economic cooperation, of course, than to continue the traditional commodity exchange or conventional industrial cooperation. Nevertheless, I think I am justified in saying that since my talks with Prime Minister Ryzhkov in July 1987 we have made considerable progress. Austrian-Soviet treaties have been concluded on mixed enterprises and one such project is being implemented. A week ago a Soviet delegation sent by Prime Minister Ryzhkov arrived in Vienna at my invitation to study with their Austrian partners the terms and technical requirements of the organization of mixed enterprises. Talks on a Soviet-Austrian joint space flight are also nearing completion. This project will raise Austrian-Soviet scientific and technical cooperation to a new level. Thus a good path to the future has opened up before us and I am confident that my forthcoming visit to the Soviet Union will create some new opportunities in that sphere.

[Correspondents] A recent public opinion poll in your country showed that 48 percent of those polled have recently changed their opinions and ideas about the USSR for the better. What specific actions and steps of ours have caused such a response in Austria? Which of our problems seem most important to you today?

[Vranitzky] I must point out straightaway that Austrians have always viewed the Soviet Union as a reliable and conscientious partner. We shall not forget the important role which the Soviet Union played in liberating our country from national socialism and in restoring our full sovereignty and independence. And if Austrians' views have changed for the better recently, that is definitely connected with the policy of reforms begun in the Soviet Union and personified for us by General Secretary Gorbachev. I believe that Austrians value the new and open approach to the solution of the existing problems. A role has surely been played here by effective preparatory work via the mass media on the implementation of political plans. In reply to your question about problems in your country, I would put in first place the beginning of the implementation of the program of economic reforms and its concrete tangible effects on the population. Second I would place the efforts to resolve the contradictions which have arisen recently between individual ethnic groups.

## Austrian Chancellor Arrives

*PM1110111588 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 1*

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Text] Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky arrived in Moscow 10 October on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport F. Vranitzky and his wife were met at the steps of the aircraft by N.I. Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and his wife.

The following were also present: I.S. Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; M.S. Smirtyukov, USSR Council of Ministers administrator; M.I. Busygin and A.N. Volkov, USSR ministers; V.Ya. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism; G.S. Shikin, Soviet ambassador to Austria; and other officials.

H. Grubmayer, Austrian ambassador to the Soviet Union, was among those present.

The Austrian and Soviet state flags were raised at the airport. A guard of honor of troops from the Moscow Garrison lined up on the airfield. The orchestra played the two countries' national anthems.

N.I. Ryzhkov and F. Vranitzky inspected the Soviet troop formation.

The ceremonial meeting concluded with a march-past by the honor guard.

The streets and squares on the route followed by the motorcade from the airport to the residence were hung with the Austrian and Soviet state flags and banners of greeting.

### Ryzhkov, Vranitzky Open Talks

*PM1110113388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1*

[TASS report: "Official Visit"]

[Excerpts] Austrian Federal Chancellor Franz Vranitzky arrived in Moscow on 10 October on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. [passage omitted]

On the same day Soviet-Austrian talks began in the Kremlin. There was a discussion on questions of the development of bilateral relations and topical international problems relating to European affairs, among other things. The talks are taking place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and amicability.

The talks will be continued.

### Official Dinner Hosted

*LD1010172288 Moscow TASS in English 1704 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—A dinner was given in the grand Kremlin Palace today for Franz Vranitzky, federal chancellor of Austria, and his wife on behalf of the Soviet Government. Austrian officials who accompany Franz Vranitzky in his trip were present at the dinner together with the federal chancellor.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Franz Vranitzky exchanged speeches at the dinner.

The dinner took place in the Hall of Facets of the Grand Kremlin Palace. It was given this name because of its facade tiled with faceted white stone. For some 500 years it has been used for receiving prominent guests from foreign countries. The Hall of Facets has never been rebuilt in five centuries. The old wall wall painting has not been preserved. The painting preserved till today dates back to the 19th century. The walls of the Hall of Facets were painted over 100 years ago by Russian artists from the village of Palekh that has long been famous for its school of painting.

## Latin America & Caribbean

### Pinochet Resignation Demanded at News Conference

*PY1010150888 Moscow in Spanish to Chile 2100 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Pinochet's intention to stay in power for another 1 and ½ years as established in the 1980 Constitution, which was approved in a fraudulent plebiscite, has been rejected outright by demonstrations of hundreds of thousands of people around the country, as well as by the leaderships of the main opposition parties. The people demand the resignation of Pinochet. This demand is supported by everyone, noted the Communist leaders Jose Sanfuentes, Jaime Inzunza, and Fanny Pollarolo at a news conference granted to local and foreign journalists.

The dictator's assertion on Thursday, 6 October, that the dictatorial political line and timetable will be maintained is nothing but a provocation, the Communist spokesmen stressed, and it only makes the country's situation more difficult. The dictator will try to divide the opposition by provoking disagreements among its sectors, said Sanfuentes, Inzunza, and Pollarolo, who added that in his obsession with power, the dictator will attempt to avenge his defeat by bringing the Armed Forces and the popular masses into confrontation. The dictator will thus make a desperate attempt to impede a dialogue between the Armed Forces and the opposition.

Therefore, the Communist spokesmen said, we call on the masses to stay alert and maintain a state of mobilization. The victory of the democratic forces in the 5 October plebiscite is the victory of all the Chilean people, stressed Jose Sanfuentes in the news conference. He added that in voting against the dictator, Chileans voted against his regime. Noting that Pinochet is the main stumbling block on the road to restoring democracy, an assertion that is also made by other opposition forces, the Communist leaders reiterated that the people demand Pinochet's departure from government.

The Communist's fundamental position is shared by all sectors of the opposition, which have publicly voiced their rejection of the timetable established in the spurious 1980 Constitution. The Humanist Party affirmed that Pinochet has been stripped of authority by the people and has to resign. Its president, Tomas Hirsch, said that it is inconceivable that the person who is responsible for so many outrages throughout these past years can lead the transition to a full democracy. The Party for Democracy, headed by socialist Ricardo Lagos, contends that it is necessary to initiate a dialogue with the Armed Forces to seek mechanisms to reform the

1980 Constitution so as to move up the date for the election of the nation's president and a national congress with constituent powers, whose members will be fully elected by the people.

The Democratic Radical Socialist Party, which is led by Anibal Palma, who is also acting president of the United Left, affirmed that the popular mobilization must continue to be the tool for the transition to full democracy, adding that Pinochet is the main obstacle to this transition. Palma agreed with the socialist sector headed by Ricardo Nunez in rejecting the provocative terms of Pinochet's speech which disregard the popular will. In an official statement, the United Popular Action Movement, MAPU, a member of the United Left, called for Pinochet's resignation and noted that the defense of human rights is nonnegotiable.

The Social Agreement for No-Vote, ACUSO, and the Independent Movement for No-Vote also urged that the dictatorial timetable be curtailed, because, they indicated, nobody can mock a popular verdict. As soon as the results of the plebiscite were known, Patricio Aylwin said that a political, institutional change should be made as soon as possible, through free elections for the nation's president and a national congress with constituent powers, whose members are fully elected by the people. These changes should be agreed upon with the Armed Forces.

For the opposition, triumphant in the plebiscite of this past Wednesday, the present moment entails great responsibility. The popular mandate, conferred through the no-vote and the demonstrations in the wake of the plebiscite, is to remove the dictator from all the posts he holds and to abandon the timetable imposed by a fraudulent Constitution that has been rejected. In this way the nation will advance toward full democracy. The Communists, as indicated by their spokesman Patricio Obales, will work for maximun unity in the shortest possible time.

A PRENSA LATINA report dated today in Santiago notes the PCCh activism in the victory of the no-vote, adding that, although the PCCh does not claim any preeminence, a stable democracy cannot be built without it. This is a response to some sectarian and exclusionary formulas that appear in statements by rightist representatives in the 16-party command for the no-vote who, after the plebiscite victory, are more inclined to strike an alliance with the Pinochetist right of the National Renewal Party, which was defeated along with Pinochet, or with the National Party.

A Christian Democratic Party declaration is expected to be made public this coming Monday, putting forth the party's position on the post-plebiscite period and on the actions that should be taken by the 16-party coalition. The coalition should determine its actions in the near future.

## Political & Social

### PRAVDA Reports on 6 Oct Politburo Session

*PM1010125588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1*

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At a session held on 6 October, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo examined the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the USSR and of the USSR state budget for 1989 which had been submitted by the USSR Council of Ministers.

As was noted at the session, the draft plan, which has been drawn up on the basis of the tasks for the 5-year plan and the proposals of labor collectives, makes provision for an intensification of the economy's social thrust, and for an increase in the efficiency of social production on the basis of better utilization of the production potential and of actively conserving energy resources. Its successful implementation will to a great extent predetermine the fulfillment of the tasks of the 12th 5-Year Plan generally, and the conditions under which the plan for the years 1991-95 is drawn up.

A number of remarks and suggestions aimed at speeding up scientific and technological progress, resolving the food question, further developing the production of consumer goods and consumer services, and improving upon capital construction were expressed during the discussions.

Particular attention was paid to improving the country's financial state, cutting expenditure in all areas of the national economy, raising the efficiency of social production, and eliminating unprofitablity in the work of enterprises and organizations.

In general, the Politburo approved the drafts of the plan and budget for 1989 and recommended that the remarks made should be examined and taken into account during the USSR Council of Minister's further reworking of the drafts before they are submitted for examination by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Politburo supported the government-formulated drafts for the strategy of the USSR's foreign economic links, the concept of the development of foreign economic links with CEMA member-countries, and the program for the development of the USSR's export basis in the period up to the year 2000. The documents reflect a new approach to the development of foreign economic links which is intended to heighten the role they play in speeding up the country's economic and social development and to involve the USSR's national ecomomic complex more actively and more thoroughly in the international division of labor.

The accelerated formation of a model for foreign economic relations geared toward a transfer from traditional forms of trade to in-depth and comprehensive cooperation in science, technology, and production on the basis of coproduction and specialization and the improvement of the structure of exports by increasing the proportion of finished articles, above all mechanical engineering products relying on a high level of scientific input, will promote the attainment of these goals. The further improvement of the economic mechanism of foreign economic ties, based on a flexible combination of the interests of the entire state with the further extension of the independence of enterprises on the foreign market, their interest in developing foreign economic activity, and the step-by-step securing of ruble convertibility, is envisioned. Priority development will be given to all-around cooperation with the socialist countries, and above all the CEMA member-countries, on the basis of improving the economic mechanism of socialist economic integration, which should stimulate the transfer from a simple commodity exchange of output to comprehensive trade and economic cooperation in production and science, on the basis of the wide-ranging utilization of commodity-money relations and of the formation of of the CEMA member country market. The utmost development of new forms of cooperation was outlined—direct ties between enterprises and organizations of the USSR and the fraternal countries, and the creation of joint enterprises and international associations and organizations.

The results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's conversations with Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, who paid a working visit to the USSR at the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, were approved. The unvarying determination of the CPSU and SED to strengthen and deepen fruitful links between the peoples of the two countries in the interests of the successful development of socialism and for the benefit of a stable peace and international security was noted with satisfaction. High value was put on the development of fraternal relations between the USSR and GDR, and the importance of a consistent and energetic implementation of accords on taking economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two allied countries to a qualitatively new level was stressed. In this regard, specific recommendations were drawn up to improve all-around cooperation with the GDR.

The session examined and approved the results of talks between the Soviet delegation, headed by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, and Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, which took place during his official friendly visit to the USSR. It was noted that the talks confirmed the desire of the two parties and countries to strengthen mutual friendship and cooperation and to use all opportunities to deepen economic, scientific, and technical integration and to provide broad contacts between people. This would meet the interests of the

peoples of the USSR and Romania and help the more effective resolution of urgent social and economic tasks. The improvement of cooperation between the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania in international affairs is called upon to increase the socialist countries' contribution to the resolution of fundamental contemporary issues and the securing of international security on the basis of the concept of new political thinking. Instructions have been given to implement the accords reached at the talks.

The Politburo approved the results of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's conversation and Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov's talks with Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR]. The importance of Kaysone Phomvihan's working visit for the further strengthening of fraternal friendship and the deepening and development of all-around cooperation between the USSR and the LPDR for the good of the peoples of the two countries and in the interests of consolidating peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region and throughout the world was stressed.

Approval was given to the results of Comrade Vorotnikov's visit to the FRG. It was noted that the meetings and conversations that took place with Federal Chancellor Kohl and other statesmen and representatives of FRG business circles confirmed the existence of great potential opportunities for the wide-ranging development of mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries, including through partnership links between the USSR's union republics and the FRG's lands.

A report was heard from Comrade Shevardnadze on his talks with the U.S. leadership and meetings with leading U.S. political figures, as well as the foreign ministers of a number of states, which took place during his stay in the United States in connection with the latest UN General Assembly session. In this context, the Soviet leadership's intention to continue to pursue the strengthening of the stability, reliablity, and productiveness of Soviet-U.S. relations and cooperation with the other member states of the United Nations was reaffirmed.

Examining the results of the working visit to the CSSR by Comrade Biryukova, the Politburo noted the usefulness of the exchange of experience in implementing the social policies of the CPSU and the CPCZ that took place. Instructions were given for deepening cooperation with the CSSR in this area.

The session considered a report on the results of the official visit by Comrade Yazov to India. Approval was given to the results of Comrade Yazov's meetings with the Indian Republic's President Venkataraman and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, as well as his talks with Minister of Defense Pant. During the talks a mutual desire for the further development of friendly relations between the USSR and India and the widening of their interaction in international affairs was reaffirmed.

THe CPSU Central Committee Politburo also considered certain other matters relating to our party's domestic and foreign policy.

### Vlasov Removed as Minister of Interior

*LD1010112288 Moscow TASS in English 1117 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—It has been announced here that the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has relieved Aleksandr Vlasov of his duties of minister of the interior of the USSR.

Aleksandr Vlasov was elected chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Russian Federation at a session of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation on October 3.

### Police Break Up Moscow Demonstration 7 Oct

*AU0710133988 Paris AFP in English 1339 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow, Oct 7 (AFP)—Soviet riot police forcefully dispersed a demonstration on Friday by people calling for "more democracy" and arrested about 20 people.

The demonstration was the first in Moscow since the ouster of the "old guard" and the election of party chief Mikhail Gorbachev as head of state a week ago.

It grouped members of the Democratic Union, founded last May as an unofficial alternative to the Communist Party, and a group campaigning for "free emigration for all".

The demonstration, dispersed almost as soon as it began, had been banned by the Moscow authorities.

KGB secret police agents and riot police herded the demonstrators onto a bus with curtained windows which drove away, an AFP correspondent on the spot reported.

October 7, or Constitution Day, is a holiday in the Soviet Union. It commemorates the adoption of the present constitution 11 years ago.

### 3,000 Gather in Leningrad

*AU0710171288 Paris AFP in English 1630 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Moscow, Oct 7 (AFP)—Soviet anti-riot police and undercover KGB agents on Friday moved swiftly and forcefully to break up a protest here by groups calling for more democracy in the Soviet Union, eyewitnesses said. [passage omitted]

Separately, about 3,000 people demanding "a reform of the (Soviet) political system" gathered in the Lokomotiv sports stadium in the northern city of Leningrad, one of the speakers at the rally told AFP.

In a telephone interview, Alexandr Cheremetiev said that the demonstration, which was organized by several unofficial groups, lasted for four hours and no arrests were made. [passage omitted]

Demonstrators [at the Moscow protest] carried signs bearing such inscriptions as: "Partocracy is not democracy," "We demand a democratic constitution" and "The people should elect the president."

Valeria Novodvorskaya, a member of the Democratic Union, attempted to read a statement at the demonstration but was quickly removed by police auxiliaries wearing red armbands, witnesses said. They added that other spectators who observed the demonstration shouted to police officers that it was "a shame to treat a woman in such a manner."

Another woman and her child were carried off by police while security officers using loud hailers attempted to disperse the crowd, repeating that the demonstration was prohibited.

Nikita Kirilov, a member of the Democratic Union and one of the demonstrators, said that a KGB official who identified himself only as "a member of the Communist Party" had confiscated an emblem displaying rolls of barbed wire.

Mr. Kirilov said the official accused him of accepting bribes in U.S. dollars from foreign reporters to organize what the official called a "provocation." [passage omitted]

### '150,000-200,000' Gather in Riga 7 Oct

*LD0710164688 Stockholm Domestic Service in Swedish 1545 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Just now 150,000-200,000 people have gathered at an open-air site in the Latvian capital of Riga. They are taking part in one of the biggest demonstrations for a long time in Latvia. One of the speakers at the meeting was the very popular newly elected chairman of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium, that is, the Latvian parliament. Our correspondent, Anders Eriksson, reports from Riga:

[Eriksson] I have come here not only to support you but to take part in your struggle, said Anatoliy Gorbunov, Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. He was met by the stormy ovations of 150,000-200,000 people gathered at the open-air site. There must be no boundary between the people and the government, he said, but not not only the People's Front but also the government is needed. And the people shouted: Long live the new president of Latvia.

Physicist (Janis Stradyn) noted that Latvia has experienced its warmest summer since World War II. Representatives of the sports movement demanded Latvian membership in the Olympic committee for the next Olympics in Barcelona in 4 years. We will go to Barcelona, we will go to Barcelona, the masses shouted.

Political commentator (Maurick Ulfson) of Jewish origin said that there is now not only a demand that those who were sent to the gulag be honored, but that we prevent new people from being sent there.

Over the entire concert site were fluttering Latvian red and white flags, which are now being used for the first time with the permission of the authorities. The Latvian Supreme Soviet decided yesterday to allow the Latvian flag to be flown, and it also decided that in the future Latvian will be the official language.

The songs and speeches will continue until late this evening in what has here already been named the singing revolution.

### More on Rally, Gorbunov

*LD0710181988 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Riga, 7 Oct (TASS)—TASS correspondent Lyudmila Shvarts reports:

Over 100,000 residents of Riga, people from other Latvian towns, and visitors to the capital of this Soviet Baltic republic today marked a festive date in the life of the country—USSR Constitution Day.

The poor weather, with gusting wind and rain, did not prevent them from gathering in the green open-air theater in Riga's biggest wooded park. The festive mood was maintained with the help of music, songs, and the smart and colorful national costumes of folk choirs which gave improvised performances. The enthusiasm and confident belief in the necessity of holding such a large-scale rally [manifestatsiya] were backed up by numerous slogans welcoming the 19th party conference resolution on the setting up of a law-governed state in the USSR and welcoming the Latvian democratic movement, the Popular Front.

People of different ages and professions took part in the rally. Many were with their children and families. But undoubtedly the core of the participants were made up of participants in the founding congress of the Popular Front, which opens tomorrow.

According to preliminary information, there are more than 130,000 members of this democratic movement in support of restructuring in Latvia. Many of them were here in the green theater today—workers from some of the biggest industrial associations, agricultural specialists, students, and representatives of the creative intelligentsia.

Ancient folk songs were performed at the rally by the republic's best choirs. Celebrated Latvian public figures and activists of the movement for restructuring in the USSR addressed the gathering. Anatoliy Gorbunov, who on Thursday was elected chairman of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium, made his first public speech.

"The setting up of a law-governed state [words indistinct] meets the interests and aspirations of the whole of the Latvian people," he said. "The republic government intends to adopt vitally important decisions only after broad discussion of them by the whole people and with due regard for the interests of all sections of the population."

### Further on Riga Rally

*LD0710225088 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Tens of thousands of residents of Riga and other towns in Latvia today gathered at the open-air stage in the culture and leisure park. The concert rally was dedicated to the forthcoming constituent congress of the Popular Front and to USSR Constitution Day. The assembly was addressed from the stage of the natural theater by well-known Latvian public figures and activists from the movement for restructuring. Comrade Gorbunov, chairman of the Latvian Supreme Soviet Presidium, delivered a speech. He was elected at yesterday's session of the republic's Supreme Soviet, which was broadcast in full on the radio. He spoke about ways of achieving genuine sovereignty of the people and further democratization of life in the republic.

Academician Stradyn of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences stressed that restructuring in Latvia is taking its first steps. It requires considered actions and the consolidation of all progressive forces. The scholar expressed the hope that such a unification of all the republic's inhabitants of various nationalities and social groups would be facilitated by the creation of the Popular Front in Support of Restructuring.

Also taking part in the rally was Comrade Vagris, first secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee.

### Latvian Popular Front Congress Opens in Riga

*LD0810094788 Moscow TASS in English 0921 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Riga October 8 TASS—This morning a constituent congress of the Popular Front, a new mass-affiliation social and political movement in the USSR, began its work here in the capital of the Latvian Soviet republic. The movement unites within its ranks the forces supporting the policy of restructuring and openness. About 2,000 [Moscow TASS in English at 1155 GMT on 8 October carries a corrected version of this item, changing this figure to read "1,000"] delegates represent the interests of all ethnic components and segments of the population of Latvia. There are among them Communists and non-party people, believers and atheists, members of scores of non-formal organizations and groups as well as of trade unions. All the participants of the Popular Front, with at times dissimilar world outlooks and ideological views, are united by a common objective—the building of a legal state in the USSR and combatting the ossified bureaucratic system which holds back the process of restructuring. Orginally born among creative intelligentsia, the idea of setting up the Popular Front of Latvia in a record period of mere few months, brought together over 100,000 people, according to preliminary estimates. Incidentally, the figure is rapidly growing.

Almost a month before the opening of the congress Latvia's mass media made public the program and the charter of the Popular Front. This permitted the entire Latvian population to take part in the discussion, and today the attention of every resident of the republic is riveted to the deliberations of the congress. The congress is covered by over a hundred Latvian newsmen, by television and radio. Representatives of central Moscow and republican newspapers are also present in Riga. Besides, the special correspondents of authoritative Western newspapers and journals, including WEST DEUTSCHE ALGEMEINE, THE GUARDIAN, THE WASHINGTON POST, LE FIGARO, the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT and many others also intend to tell the world about the event underway in Latvia.

Following a brief inauguration procedure, the floor went to Janis Peters, chairman of the Latvian Union of Writers, who formulated the main principles underlying the Popular Front which is being created. Following interventions by speakers on the same subject, the congress embarked on the debate. Every delegate wishing to speak up was given this opportunity.

Attending the congress as guests are Anatoliy Gorbunov, president of the Presidium of Latvia's Supreme Soviet, and the leaders of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Latvia.

### 'Constructive Solutions' Viewed

*LD0810190188 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] [Announcer] The constituent congress of the Latvian Popular Front started work in Riga today. Here is Ninel Meshkun, our special correspondent:

[Meshkun] The delegates representing 130,000 people who today support the Popular Front, guests, journalists, and members of the government of the republic gathered in the House of Political Education in Riga to discuss the most pressing problems in the life of Latvia—political, economic, ecological, historical, and language. I interviewed the poet Janis Peters, chairman of the Board of the Union of Writers of Latvia:

[Begin recording] [Meshkun] How would you define the processes currently under way in the republic?

[Peters] I think that the processes in Latvia cannot be divorced from the processes taking place in other union republics too.

[Meshkun] Or divorced from the reasons which have given rise to them?

[Peters] Yes, that too. First of all, I think that the ethnic [natsionalnyy] awareness of the Soviet peoples is increasing. This is natural: Contacts are increasing with the world, with Europe. Every Soviet republic and every people wants healthy competition, and wants to show their art, their character, their culture. I think every person wanted and wants to help the party too, the Communist Party of Latvia, to contribute to the development and blossoming of (?the whole of) our nationality [natsiya]. So I think that there are now very many problems, but I believe that there is a way out of this, especially now as we are beginning to think in a new way, as we are beginning to build our economy, our international policy, and all branches of life—including ethnic questions—in a new way. [end recording]

[Meshkun] There was a meeting on the eve of the congress between members of the republic's Central Committee Bureau; representatives of the councils of the cultural and creative unions of the Latvian SSR; and the organizing committee of the popular movement which is being set up, in which the Communist Party of Latvia sees a force capable of offering great help in speeding up restructuring.

We are following the discussions attentively, said Jan Yanovich Vagris, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, at the meeting, and we believe that the main thing is to find constructive solutions, not to allow arguments to get sharper, to have a patient attitude to searching, to get used to the unaccustomed, to learn to respect our opponents and other opinions, and not to try to be the final court of appeal. Problems of interethnic relations demand special attention. It is in this sphere that there are the most emotions. The party calls for a consolidation of society, of the labor collectives, of all the ethnic groups of the population of the republic for the sake of revolutionary renewal. Each one of us is aware that greater mutual understanding and trust is needed for this. It is essential to break with the stereotypes of the past. The time limit for discussions and meetings is practically used up.

However, important the questions of interethnic relations may be, at their basis lie real economic, social, demographic, ecological, and other problems. So the key to the solution of national problems is in the restructuring of our social and economic development. Republican financial autonomy, the priority that has been declared for the development of agriculture, and also the practical priority for the sphere of culture: These are the problems we have to solve.

The constituent congress of the Popular Front will elect a (?council) and will end its work tomorrow, 9 October.

[Announcer] Democracy and glasnost in the period of restructuring have brought forth new phenomena and continue to do so. Perhaps our ears and eyes are not yet entirely familiar with this. The Popular Front in Latvia, for example: Of course it is being set up in support of the law-governed state. This—the law-governed state—was spoken of at the 19th party conference. I am convinced of the law-governed state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin wrote, back in the period of dawning Soviet power. All of today's innovations must, of course, be aimed at achieving genuine popular power, the further democratization of life. They demand that actions should be thought out, and demand the consolidation of all progressive forces. The innovations must work for our restructuring.

### Proceedings, Speeches Summarized

*LD0910145688 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1417 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Riga, 9 Oct (TASS)—For 2 days the problems of democratizing public life, the principles of the Leninist national policy, and many other issues were at the center of attention of the delegates to the constituent congress of the Popular Front of Latvia. It completed its work today.

In their speeches the participants in this movement touched on sore points in the development of society. Speakers frequently dealt with aspects of interethnic relations and said how important it is for people to fathom the cares of one another and not to become embittered over the pain and hurt generated in the years of the personality cult and times of stagnation.

The conference participants discussed ways of expanding the people's sovereignty and strengthening the policy of restructuring. The constitution of and other documents of the front were adopted, and its leading bodies elected.

A collection was taken during the work of the congress to aid internationalist troops.

### Latvian Party Leader Comments

*LD1010001588 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[From the"Vremya" newscast; remarks by Jan Vagris, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, to unidentified correspondent following the constituent congress of the Popular Front of Latvia in Riga on 9 October—recorded]

[Text] The movement or the public organization of the Popular Front of Latvia essentially came into being not today but yesterday. This movement arose as a result of public activity.

The goal of the Popular Front of Latvia, as apparent from the charter and the program of this organization, is to assist party organizations and local soviets in resolving those tasks that have been identified in the resolutions of the 19th party conference. We are very much in need of the people's assistance. So I take a positive attitude to the birth of such a movement, which will help us implement the resolutions of the 19th party conference and tackle many issues in our republic that have accumulated over the years.

Perhaps I shall only list individual ones, the principal ones. These are, first, the food program; the food problem, I would say. We in the republic, just as in the country, now regard agriculture as our number one priority. But for the time being, this priority must be confirmed in reality. Second, we are working very seriously on republican financial autonomy. A task that is connected with both the first and the second task, but more with the second, and not only with these tasks, is the further organizing of a state based on the rule of law.

In all these matters we believe that the Popular Front can be a supplementary connecting link between the party and the people and between the local soviets and the people. And we count very, very much on the Popular Front's assistance in these matters.

Of course, all these processes must be conducted taking into account the interests of all peoples—not only the Latvian people, but all peoples living in our multinational republic. The Popular Front must also take this into account in its activity, and I am confident that it will do so. [video shows Vagris speaking to unidentified correspondent in the assembly hall]

### News Conference Held

*LD1010222188 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2118 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Riga, 10 Oct (TASS)—We come out in favor of the Leninist principles of sovereignty of the republics which comprise the USSR and for greater independence in solving questions in the field of the economy, culture and other spheres, said (Daynis Ivans), speaking at a news conference devoted to the conclusion of the constituent congress of the Latvian Popular Front. This 33-year-old journalist of ithe popular Latvian magazine SKOLA UN GIMENE [FAMILY AND LIFE] was today elected president of the new mass movement.

"In the qualitatively new situation which has developed in Latvia's sociopolitical life," stressed Janis Vagris, first secretary of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee, speaking at the news conference, "Communists and the participants in the Popular Front have common goals, tasks, and a common responsibility. The new organisation," he said, "sees as its objective the implementation of the ideals of restructuring and the principles of democracy, glasnost, and humanism."

The work of the congress was relayed in full on television and radio. The collective opinion of the Popular Front is reflected in its documents. They reflect a constructive attempt to consolidate various points of view in the interest of the restructuring of socialist society in Latvia, and in the interests of the implementation of the course of the 19th all-union party conference. The publication of a stenographic record of the congress was reported at the news conference. The question of the publication of a Popular Front newspaper in Latvian and Russian is being tackled.

Anatoliy Gorbunov, chairman of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Vilnis Bresis, chairman of the republican Council of Ministers [name and title as received], also replied to questions from Soviet and foreign journalists.

### Riga Cathedral Holds Service After 30 Years

*LD0910153888 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 9 Oct 88*

[Text] Riga October 9 TASS—Solemn prayers were offered in the Dom Cathedral in the capital of Latvia today after almost a 30-year break. Juris Rubenis, pastor of the Lutheran Church, conducted the moleben [prayer service] devoted to the Popular Front in support of perestroyka, a new movement in the republic.

The Dom Cathedral, which was built in the 13th century, was turned by the church to the state some 30 years ago because the small parish appeared to be unable to upkeep this architectural monument in due order. The cathedral, which features wood-carving, picturesque stained-glass windows and a giant organ with its 11,000 pipes, represents a distinctive art treasure. Following the restoration, a unique concert hall with one of Europe's best organs was built there. Musicians of world renown perform here.

The history of the cathedral testifies that it served not only as the venue for concerts but also socio-political events. For instance, back in 1918 when Latvian Red Rifles liberated Riga from the occupation by the Kaiser troops, meetings and rallies were staged in the cathedral, at which members of Latvia's first soviet government explained to the people the objectives of the new power. The rallies were accompanied with concerts involving the republic's best artists.

Pastor Rubenis views the moleben conducted in the cathedral after such a lengthy break as a manifestation of the current process to democratize all facets of life in the USSR. He stressed in a TASS interview that perestroyka opened up to the believers an opportunity to take an active part in all affairs in the name of the republic's further advancement.

Considering the fact that the Soviet bodies met without a delay the request to permit to perform a divine service in support of the creation of the Popular Front in the

Dom cathedral, we hope that it will be accessible to believers in the future as well, the clergyman said. "I am confident that this will not hamper the holding of traditional organ concerts here, which enjoy immense popularity", Pastor Rubenis said.

### Ukraine Party Plenum Opens in Kiev 10 Oct

*LD1010141188 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] A Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has opened in Kiev today. The communists are discussing the work of the republican party organizations on the implementation of the 19th all-union party conference and the July plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, and also measures on the food supply of the Ukrainian population.

### Shcherbitskiy Comments Noted

*LD1010143488 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Kiev October 10 TASS—The Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party, at a plenary meeting that opened in Kiev today, is analysing the activity of the republic's party organizations on fulfilling decisions of the 19th national party conference, the July and September Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, pointed out in his remarks that efficiency of public production had increased in the conditions of economic reform.

Social re-orientation of the economy had set in, too, he observed.

Industrial production grew by 4.3 per cent since the start of the current five-year period (1986-1990), labour productivity went up by 4.7 per cent, which was substantially higher than envisaged by the five-year plan.

Gross agricultural output increased considerably. Positive changes were taking place in the social sphere. Allocations into this sphere would amount to 25 per cent of the total value of capital investment.

This would make it possible to build more than 200,000 flats above plan. More schools, child-care centres, vocational establishments, hospitals and clinics, trade and consumer service amenities, and cultural centres would be built than planned.

This would make up a good foundation at the initial stage of the economic reform for the successful solution of the vital tasks of perestroyka, or restructuring, and enhancing living standards, Shcherbitskiy said.

The Ukrainian party leader gave much attention to restructuring the activity of party bodies and enhancing the role of soviets of people's deputies, or local governing councils.

He announced, in particular, that the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee would have nine, rather than 18 departments, and would reduce by 30 per cent the number of senior personnel.

Members of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee would form commission to handle issues in major fields.

Granting full powers to the soviets was the decisive direction in the reform of the political system, Shcherbitskiy said. "But in obtaining extensive powers and rights, which are also materially substantiated, the soviets should drastically change the style of their entire work, while party committees should help them in all ways to achieve that.

"The transfer of managerial functions to the soviets does not relieve party committees of political responsibility for the state of affairs in the economy and the social sphere, for the fulfilment of the immediate needs of the working people," Shcherbitskiy said.

The plenum is continuing its work.

### More on Shcherbitskiy, Plenum

*LD1010213388 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] The work aimed at the republic's fulfillment of the decisions of the 19th all-union party conference and the July and September plenums of the CPSU Central Committee is the focus of attention of those taking part in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum which opened on 10 October in Kiev. Comrade Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, gave a report.

The report and speeches provided an exacting analysis of the initial stage of economic reform in the republic. It was noted that, on the whole, progressive tendencies are gradually becoming stronger in the economy. However, radical changes, especially when evaluated in terms of the final result and the real improvement of the working people's living standards, have been developing slowly so far. Participants in the plenum paid considerable attention to the work aimed at restructuring the activity of party organs and enhancing the role of the soviets of people's deputies. The course of reports and elections to the republic's local party organizations was analyzed. The organizational plan of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee for the republic's practical implementation of the decisions of the 19th all-union party conference and the July and September plenums of

the CPSU Central Committee was approved at the plenum. The Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee plenum is continuing its work.

### 'Personnel Changes' Possible

*AU1110090888 Paris AFP in English 0905 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow, Oct 11 (AFP)—A plenum of the Central Committee of the Ukraine Communist Party, headed by veteran Politburo member Vladimir Shcherbitskiy, entered its second day Tuesday with personnel changes on the agenda, a spokesman at party headquarters told AFP.

Mr. Shcherbitskiy, a hardline conservative and personal friend of former Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev who has run the western republic for the last 16 years, made a combative speech at the opening day of the plenum in Kiev Monday, blaming his prime minister and his assistants for disappointing economic results.

Western diplomats said it was unusual for plenums in the Soviet provinces to last more than one day, but hesitated to predict Mr. Shcherbitskiy's ouster because of his strong power base in the republic.

The republican prime minister, Vitaliy Masol, had given an interview to TASS news agency on Saturday in which he had justified his economic record since taking over in July last year.

Mr. Shcherbitskiy, 70, is the last surviving member of the Brezhnev "old guard" in the Politburo, where he has been a full member since 1971.

His removal as first secretary would signal his departure from the Politburo which Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev drastically restructured on September 30 at an emergency Central Committee meeting in a move seen as giving a new boost to his reform drive.

### Estonian KGB Official Rebuts Western Claims

*LD1010063488 Moscow TASS in English 0518 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Tallinn October 10 TASS—By ETA correspondent Tamara Kalantar:

"As long as there are intelligence and counterintelligence services, state security organs are unavoidable", a state security official in Soviet Estonia has said.

Vladimir Pool, deputy chairman of Estonia's State Security Committee (KGB) [name and title as received] said in a TASS interview that more than 20 foreign intelligence agents had been uncovered in the USSR in the past two and a half years as they attempted to work their way into the apparatus of the USSR Ministry of Defence, KGB, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, etc.

Pool also recalled a recent Soviet television documentary about two West German intelligence agents, Arsene, an intermediary of the Karl Schanzenbach Company, and Suslov, a senior editor at the NOVOSTI PRESS AGENCY, as the two spies had connections leading to Estonia.

As security organs continued countervailing unceasing attempts to smuggle art pieces, gold, silver and antiques across the USSR state frontier, Estonian KGB officers had saved valuables worth millions of roubles and uncovered 137 smugglers in the past 18 years, Pool said.

The Estonian KGB is now functioning against a totally new background, Pool explained. "We give our backing to all of the republic's new public movements depending on their aims and efforts to uphold the policy of perestroyka and consolidate relations between ethnic groups".

"The republic's state security organs, together with many other Soviet organizations, are now busy formulating the legal norms of a rule-of-law state. But I personally view such a state as one where everybody can freely speak his or her mind".

"The USSR has no law on state security yet", Pool admitted. "But a draft law, to be completed on the whole by 1990, is now being formulated by experts of the State Security Committee, the Academy of Sciences, the procurator's office, the Supreme Court, the Justice Ministry and other state organizations on the basis of many documents, bills and normative acts".

"As the whole nation is overcoming stereotypes of the stagnation period, so are the law enforcement and state security organs".

"Past mistakes in the Soviet domestic policy warrant an honest and public reappraisal of many historic facts", he said. "Illegal mass deportations in Estonia in 1941 and 1949 are now known to have been sanctioned mostly from above".

More is needed than just smashing the hackneyed attitudes, Pool believes, as "an atmosphere of half-truths and secrecy gives rise to wildest rumors".

One absurd rumour circulating in the West is that the KGB maintains tabs on all foreigners (and on some days, as many as 5,000 of them are attracted by Tallinn's medieval architecture). "Meanwhile, the ratio of KGB operatives employed for just one foreigner was 10, or more, plus several cars", the officer argued, also laughing at the contention that files are kept on the private lives in Estonia.

**Lithuanian Decree on Flag, Language Noted**
*PM1010131388 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 88 Second Edition p 3*

[PRAVDA correspondent D. Shnyukas report: "State and National Symbols"]

[Text] Vilnius, 7 Oct—The yellow, green, and red flag symbolizing the national historic statehood of the Lithuanian SSR was hoisted at 1000 hours today on the Gediminas Castle tower. In this connection a rally of many thousands of working people was held on Gediminas Square.

The newspapers have published a Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree on state, national, and regional symbols. The decree notes that people's social activeness and interest in heraldry has greatly increased recently. Ancient national holidays—Mother's Day, Jonines [Saint John's Day] (comparable to Janka Kupala Day), Remembrance Day, and others—reinterpreted in the light of the ideals of socialist society, are being revived. The well thought-out use of national symbols enriches cultural life and reinforces the emotional effect of events.

The colors red, green, and yellow dominate Lithuania's national art and fabrics. They were also the basis of the Lithuanian SSR's coat of arms. A flag in these colors is considered the national flag. It can be used alongside the state flag during various rallies, holidays, and sports competitions. It will fly constantly on the Gediminas tower.

Historic national symbols—Vytis (a knight on a white charger) and the Gediminas dynasty pillars—can be used in the same way. According to a statement from the republic's heraldry commission, the local soviets of people's deputies have been told to approve cities' and settlements' historic and new coats of arms.

Until 1950 the Lithuanian SSR's national anthem was the "National Song," with words and music by V. Kudirka. Now this song has been returned to public life once again.

It is stressed that the use of national and regional symbols must not violate the statutes on state symbols.

The republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium discussed the status of the Lithuanian language. A decision has been made to proclaim it the state language while at the same time creating every condition for the development of other languages used in the Lithuanian SSR and for knowledge and use of the Russian language as the means of interethnic communication between the peoples of the USSR. A resolution will be submitted for discussion at the next Lithuanian SSR Supreme Soviet session.

**Lithuanian Enterprises Challenge Command Methods**
*LD1010062588 Moscow TASS in English 0511 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Vilnius October 10 TASS—By ELTA correspondent Virgaudas Gudas:

Cargo transportation became unprofitable this year at the construction projects of Lithuania (there are some 1,000 of them in this Soviet Baltic republic). The situation seems rather strange, especially in view of the fact that Lithuania with an area of 65,200 square kilometres is one of the leading Soviet republics by the quality and total length of roads with hard covering.

However, the Lithuanian Ministry of Construction, instead of finding out what brought about this situation and removing its root causes, chose the simplest way out: It raised prices of cargo transportation. This 'rationalization' resulted in the losses of construction firms running into thousands of roubles. Workers' wages went down.

Builders tried to convince their 55-year-old minister Bronislovas Sheshplaukis who had been holding the post for ten years that his decision was erroneous. However, when this did not help, they turned to the Court of Arbitration of Lithuania which settles disputes between industrial enterprises. The decision of the court of arbitration was unanimous: "The ministry exceeded its authority".

"Some ministries continue to use administrative and command methods in their work in violation of the Law on the State Enterprise put into effect in the USSR at the beginning of the current year", Yakov Prokhorov, head of the Court of Arbitration said in this connection. "For many years the relations between enterprises and ministries were based on the principle 'Orders are not to be discussed, they are to be carried out'. It is not easy to give them up altogether. Some high-level organizations continue to interfere in the everyday work of industrial enterprises without taking into consideration the new conditions of economic management, draw up and send to the enterprises the plans which are impossible to fulfill, and then demand their fulfilment".

This is what happened with the Research Institute of Electrography in Vilnius. The institute received an order from their branch ministry to turn out manufactured products in large volumes. This meant that their experimental production facilities will not be able to do anything else. The question arose: How will the institute be able to go on with its research work? In this situation the decision of the Court of Arbitration was final: The interests of scientific research were not [as received] infringed upon, and mass production at the institute's experimental base was stopped.

Perestroyka declared a regular war to the bureaucratic methods of economic management. A resolution of the 19th CPSU Conference said, among other things, that

"an effective offensive on bureaucratism has been started, on its ugly forms like diktat, arbitrariness in economic management, in social and cultural spheres, bureaucratic disregard for the rights and needs of people and scornful attitude to public opinion".

At the moment there are many applications in the files of the head of the Court of Arbitration that deal with the exceeding of power on the part of ministries. This is why staff members of the state arbitration system are often visiting industrial enterprises these days. They explain to workers what rights were given to them by the Law on the State Enterprise and upgrade their knowledge of laws. Now workers are not afraid of starting a conflict with their superior organizations with a view to upholding their interests. Some 3,000 lawsuits registered since the beginning of the current year at the Court of Arbitration of Lithuania are evidence of that. Most of them deal with the infringement of lawful rights of labour collectives.

The struggle against command methods includes concrete organizing measures. A system of the reorganization of economic management has been worked out in Lithuania. 13 out of 47 ministries and organizations are to be disbanded. The central apparatus of ministries and organizations will be reduced by half. This will not be a mechanical reduction, but the elimination of non-productive links.

## Further on Nagorno-Karabakh Ethnic Unrest

### Commission Continues Work

*LD0810172788 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0204 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] The commission of deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities which arrived recently in Stepanakert has implemented a comprehensive program of meetings with the population of Nagorno-Karabakh. Members of the commission visited enterprises in the city and met with leaders of production collectives and representatives of the party aktivs. Deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet went to Khodzhaly village and listened to Azerbaijani residents. Later there was a meeting with workers and experts of the Stepanakert condensor works. After the meeting members of the commission talked to war and labor veterans.

During his talk with SITA correspondents, Voss, head of the group of deputies, pointed out that the talk was sincere and that the commission, in order to prepare relevant recommendations, had made efforts to investigate the complex of questions concerning interethnic relations more profoundly. These recommendations will later be submitted for discussion to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Over many years, with a number of past leaders of the oblast and republic showing indifference to the main needs of the people, many pressing problems have accumulated. It is not possible to solve them all at once. It is necessary to carry out investigations in accordance with the plan.

The commission is continuing its work.

### Mayorets Meets Officials

*LD0810162988 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0204 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Comrade Mayorets, a member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Interethnic Relations and power and electrification minister, was in Baku yesterday. He held substantial talks with Abdul-Rakhman Vezirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; Suleyman Tatliyev, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; a group of public representatives; party, soviet, and trade union representatives; and workers. Problems of normalizing the situation in Nagorno-Karabakh, perfecting interethnic relations, and strengthening the friendship of Soviet peoples were discussed.

### Kravtsov Continues Meetings

*NC0710184188 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 0300 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] Boris Kravtsov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Commission on Interethnic Relations and USSR minister of justice, who is in Yerevan, has met with (?comrade) deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the Armenian republic. During the meeting (?speeches were delivered) by Dr Sergey Ambartsumyan of Yerevan State University; (Vartkes Petrosyan); Arutyunyan, chairman of [name indistinct]; Ambartsumyan, president of the Armenian SSR Academy of Sciences; and (Arutyunyan), a worker at the (?electrical production unit).

During the meeting, high-ranking deputies spoke about the difficult situation created in the republic. They put forth several important proposals for the resolution of the situation, and (?listed) the practical measures that can be taken to accelerate the normalization of the Nagorno-Karabakh situation.

Comrade Kravtsov emphasized that the meetings taking place in the republic are extremely useful and that the proposals made will be submitted to the commission so that the appropriate measures to be taken may be studied.

Suren Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, and Vladimir [name indistinct], deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR's [name indistinct], attended the meeting.

### Former NKAO Secretary Cited

*NC0710202488 Yerevan International Service in Armenian 1630 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] For many years Yeghishe Sarkisyan worked as chairman of the committee of radio and television in the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] and as NKAO obkom secretary and editor of the oblast's SOVETAKAN KARABAKH newspaper. Naturally, he has witnessed many incidents and developments, and he discusses some of them in a SOVETAKAN AYASTAN article entitled "How Did All This Happen?"

Describing developments in the oblast's socioeconomic and other vital fields during the years of stagnation and now, and examining the reasons behind them, he points out: During the years of the Stalinist cult of personality and Brezhnevian stagnation, corruption, and favoritism, our small region suffered more than any other in the country. And, as always, the public could not reconcile itself to the situation that had arisen. The February incidents started and did not produce any result because of the distortion of facts by Bagirov, former first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and by the other high-ranking officials who went with him to Stepanakert. These incidents were portrayed as extremist and nationalistic; the oblast soviet's meeting which was aimed at accepting the party obkom bureau's decision on including the NKAO in the structure of the Armenian SSR was obstructed; and the oblast's press organ carried false reports on the so-called unforeseen developments in the oblast's economic and cultural fields.

However, a Karabakhian is led by his faith, the article continues, in his Russian and other fraternal people, and he sees his fate and destiny as connected with the welfare of the big Soviet family.

### Armenian Central Committee Meets

*LD0810130388 Moscow TASS in English 1249 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Yerevan October 8 TASS—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia held a meeting today. It was attended by first secretaries of the city and district party committees, senior officials of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of Armenia, and heads of the mass media, who discussed the state of affairs in Armenia. Secretaries of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party made reports. It was noted that the economic situation in the republic continues to be alarming. Drawbacks in various spheres of the national economy became even more serious after the stable economic development was disrupted in the months of this year. It was stressed at the meeting that the successful holding of report and election campaigns in party organisations acquired special importance in the obtaining [as received] situation.

The speakers noted that the party organisations must purposefully concentrate the efforts of the working people on combatting stagnation in the economy and social sphere, on improving the moral atmosphere in the republic, actively ensure the fulfilment of the decision of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and union government on speeding up the social and economic development of Nagorno-Karabakh.

Suren Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Armenian Communist Party, spoke at the meeting.

### Raykom Official Comments

*LD0810191588 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee held a conference today. Here are our special correspondents Yuriy Korotkov and Koryun Khomaryan with the details:

[Korotkov] The conference was opened by Suren Gurgenovich Arutyunyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee. An honest and fundamental discussion took place between the like-minded participants on, above all—of course—the complex and unusual situation that has evolved in the republic in connection with the Nagorno-Karabakh problem. A political assessment of that situation was given and sharp criticism was directed toward raykoms and party organizations that proved incapable of providing guidance during this crucial period and that were unable to prevent the mass absenteeism from work which has inflicted considerable damage on the republic's economy.

[Khomaryan] It would be wrong, however, to attribute all the failures in the economy, the social sphere, and food supplies to the strikes and absenteeism. The transition to the new forms of production organization in the republic's enterprises and industries was badly prepared. There is still a great deal of routine work and management by injunction which has still not been eradicated. This is currently being discussed at the party assemblies in connection with the report and election campaign. During the sitting, we spoke to Oganes Norairevich Zargaryan, first secretary of the Kamo Raykom:

[Zargaryan] We're in a difficult situation, of course. At the party assemblies, Communists and nonparty members are quite justifiably making the point that the Nagorno-Karabakh issue has to be solved in a fair and objective manner as soon as possible. I personally support this.

[Khomaryan] At the conference today, there was some fairly sharp criticism of many raykoms which proved incapable of taking stock in these complex circumstances.

[Zargaryan] Yes, that is true. We were not ready for all this. We did not manage to take stock flexibly and in good time, talk to people simply and calmly, nor be in the thick of events. We have lost contact with the people on many issues, and we are now reaping the bitter fruit. We all have common aims. We have neglected a great deal in the ideological sphere, a great deal. So we have got our work cut out for us. I accept the criticism, including criticism of me personally. The situation in the rayon is now normal. People are working smoothly and they believe that the issue will be resolved.

### Stepanakert Factory Resumes Work

*LD0810201088 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Excerpt] Strikes have ended at a number of enterprises in Stepanakert. This report from our special correspondent Sergey Omelchenko:

As I approached the Stepanakert silk combine I could hear the rattle of the weaving machines. Work has begun. Looking at the faces of those now passing through the gates, I can see how tired they are of their voluntary stoppage. The pretext for this latest strike was, as the say, far-fetched, but the underlying reason why people yielded to the provocative strike call is the demand that Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast should no longer be part of Azerbaijan. At the bottom of this, as I am deeply convinced, is the desire to achieve rapid solutions to Nagorno-Karabakh's complex social, economic, political, and national problems. The same view can be heard from the people who have come back to work today. [passage omitted]

### Improvements in Azerbaijan

*PM1010150588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 88 Second Edition p 4*

[Special correspondents Z. Kadymbekov and G. Ovcharenko report: "Azerbaijan: Lessons and Solutions"]

[Text] Azerbaijan SSR—Things are quiet in all the republic's cities and rayons, with the exception of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast [NKAO] (we say this as eyewitnesses). Enterprises are working, students are studying, and the streets are busy in the evenings. Outwardly there is nothing to remind one of the bitter events of February and the Sumgait tragedy. Yet the closer one gets to Azerbaijan life, the more one realizes that the tension still remains.

One of the reasons is the continuing events in and around the NKAO. The republic's Communist Party Central Committee believes that the events were the result of accretions from the period of stagnation and the lags in socioeconomic development in both Azerbaijan and Armenia. This was exploited by antirestructuring forces in both republics who purposefully played the "Karabakh card" and managed to destabilize the situation, pushing into the background the resolution of problems vital to both republics. And if one looks closely there are many such problems.

The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee plenum this August noted negative processes and trends caused by blatant shortcomings in the development of the economy and the social sphere. In 1987 production per R1 million of national income had declined in comparison with the 1970 level to 52 percent for grain, 66 percent for meat, and 70 percent for milk. That was the state of the republic's former economic management. But the center received victorious reports, and eulogies and shameless overreporting covered up the actual state of affairs. The pursuit of gross production figures overshadowed qualitative aspects of economic growth and exacerbated the imbalances in the economy. Even now more than 250,000 able-bodied people are still not engaged in social production. Despite the widely publicized statements about the improvement of the moral climate, bribery, embezzlement of socialist property, and abuse of official position are more and more prevalent. The louder the talk about combating favoritism, nepotism, and parochialism, the more people in leading work acted according to precisely those principles.

The republic's new leadership has made a principled assessment of the lessons of the past, drawn critical conclusions from them, and outlined a specific program for extricating Azerbaijan from stagnation.

"Above all, priorities have been defined," A. Vezirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, told us. "These are: the restoration of social justice, the cleansing of cadres in all components of the party, soviet, and economic management apparatus, the implementation of radical economic reform in labor collectives, and the revival of genuine rather than merely rhetorical internationalism."

The first confident steps in these directions have already been taken. For instance, a republic children's health center has been housed in the so-called government dacha in central Baku, which used to be separated from people by a high fence. Guest houses, departmental mansions, and country villas have been handed over for the recreation and treatment of those who created these material assets with their own hands.

The new leadership's first practical steps also include the removing from office those who obtained their position not by dint of their professional qualities but through patronage and who had compromised themselves in people's eyes. There have been improvements in the provision of foodstuffs to the population. For instance, a large amount of butter was formerly used for making unmarketable sheep's-milk cheese—this lay in warehouses and went bad, but the butter processing provided R2 million worth of gross output growth. That was good for the indicators but bad for people. Production of this

entirely unwanted cheese has now been abandoned, and store shelves have obtained an additional 700 tonnes of butter. This is just one example of how the republic is reorienting economic and social policy toward people. And there are more and more such examples.

The scourge of Azerbaijan is shameless speculation and the links between criminal elements and individual workers from law enforcement and even party and soviet organs. Cigarettes, drinks, and other goods are openly sold everywhere at speculative prices, particularly in the rayons. A resolute campaign has been initiated against this. For instance, the leadership of the Azerbaijan SSR MVD has been renewed—and corrupt elements have immediately started to feel uneasy. A specially invited operations group from the USSR MVD Main Administration for the Struggle Against Embezzlement of Socialist Property and Speculation, acting alongside local colleagues, has already uncovered many serious crimes.

Needless to say, things are not easy for the restructuring and renewal processes. There are still forces in the republic who do not like the changes and for whom the morass of stagnation was a way to retain their positions and line their pockets through mismanagement and disorder. But a means of counteracting them has been found too: glasnost! Just 2 and ½ months ago the republic newspapers published the telephone numbers of all senior leaders—from the first secretary of the Central Committee to the reception desk at the republic's Council of Ministers. It is now perfectly normal to phone these numbers between 1600 and 1800 hours. It is also quite normal for the alerts received by the leadership to be immediately checked and followed up by real, concrete measures. If some shortcomings cannot be quickly eradicated, the person lodging the complaint is told so directly. There are no empty assurances: Fewer words and more action—that is the work style now being asserted in Azerbaijan.

All this influences people's sentiments and social mood. We had many meetings at industrial enterprises, sovkhozes, and institutions. The mood was the same everywhere: Stagnation must be overcome. And yet, we think, more could have been done even in these past few months. Events in and around Nagorno-Karabakh have been an impediment. The general opinion is that they are now diverting a great deal of the effort and time of leaders at various levels (we were told this in Armenia too, incidentally).

People in the republic are striving to do everything to fulfill the party and government resolutions on Nagorno-Karabakh. In many ways they are succeeding, but in many more ways they are not. It is impossible to help those who will not accept help....

Indeed, the Nagorno-Karabakh Azerbaijan Communist Party Obkom has adopted a strange position, to put it mildly. While stating that the NKAO has virtually lost its links with Azerbaijan, the obkom is blaming Nagorno-Karabakh's ills on...the republic's leadership. For instance, in an official letter to A. Vezirov, Obkom First Secretary G. Pogosyan writes that the oblast's social program is being undermined because of unsatisfactory shipments from Azerbaijan and that this, in his opinion, will lead to worker dissatisfaction and wage cuts.

Yet since the start of the year the oblast has been virtually at a standstill. At the railroad station there are dozens and dozens of railroad cars of materials, equipment, and even foodstuffs that have not been unloaded, yet Baku is accused of wrecking the plan....

We did not intend to touch on the "Karabakh" issue in these notes. But...we came up against it at every turn. At the Baku Children's Footwear Factory we talked with M. Arutyunyan, painters' team leader in the construction section and an emigrant from Nagorno-Karabakh. His photograph has been on the plant's board of honor for many years now and he recently received a three-room apartment.

"Everyone is tired of events in the NKAO," Mikhail Tsaturovich noted sadly. "Is it really impossible to resolve the issue without strikes? I can't imagine how people can live for months quarreling all the time and not working...."

We also visited Sumgait.

"Lord, when will you teach people sense, when will there be peace?!" was what Yevgeniya Arustamyan and Gyulkhara Grigoryan exclaimed when we caught up with them.

Following the tragic events, they left their home city and just recently returned. But will they stay on?

"I don't know," Gyulkhara said. "Things seem quiet now and nobody's threatening us. But who is to guarantee that it won't all happen again?"

No, clearly we cannot avoid the subject of Sumgait either. All the more so as it is still an open wound in the hearts of two fraternal peoples and the entire Soviet people.

...We had previously arrived in Sumgait immediately after the tragic events. A group of journalists from the central newspapers was received by D. Muslim-zade, at that time first secretary of Sumgait party gorkom and a Communist.

"Quite honestly," he said, "I was expecting this explosion. It had been brewing for a long time and just needed an excuse. The Nagorno-Karabakh events were that excuse."

Muslim-zade talked for a long time about how Sumgait was for some reason a place where ex-convicts had been sent en masse. There was a catastrophic housing shortage. People were angry about the ecological atmosphere in the city: Air pollution in Sumgait was off the end of the scale.

There is no disputing that the socioeconomic situation in Sumgait is terrible. But something else is indisputable too: It was only after the tragedy that the city's former leaders started remembering about its problems. They remembered in order to use them as an excuse for their own inactivity, lack of initiative, and helplessness. Could the party gorkom, ispolkom, militia, and other law-enforcement departments have averted the tragedy?

"Undoubtedly," states Z. Gadzhiyev, the current first secretary of Sumgait party gorkom. "Who above all should have protected the citizens? The city! Its authorities! Its party nucleus! But courageous decisions would have had to be taken. A decision to turn to working people. In the hostels, at the enterprises. But the fact is that the leadership had simply lost its kinship with the city itself. And that is why there was not even any normal operational information at the party organization headquarters, which found itself unprepared and helpless. Yet in the city alone there are 300 soviet deputies and more than 100 party gorkom candidate members and auditing commission members.... And how many more were members of powerful party committees? Or members of the Komsomol Gorkom? They were out of touch with the people and had forgotten about their strength, the strength of the working class...."

The only reminder of the February tragedy in the city is the trials of the ringleaders. Nineteen criminal cases have already been examined, 2 of these have been sent for further investigation, and 25 people have been sentenced. Clearly, the trials will not be over soon (after all, almost 100 people were arrested) and the most complex of them will be conducted by assize sessions of collegiums of RSFSR oblast courts. One can be confident that none of the guilty parties will go unpunished.

We witnessed how the socioeconomic and psychological atmosphere in the city is changing. We saw the city prosecutor's office draw up injunctions closing down two production facilities that were particularly harmful to the environment—at the superphosphate and aluminum plants. A session of the Sumgait Ispolkom in the very near future will be devoted to the problem of environmental protection. New apartment blocks are going up in the city: It has been decided to commission more than 100,000 square meters of housing here annually. Some 1,500 hectares of land on the fertile Apsheron peninsula have been set aside for truck garden plots for Sumgait people. People's militia units have been set up again—there has not been a single case of ethnic trouble in the city since March. Refugees are returning to the city, albeit cautiously for the time being. But the chief guarantee that the February tragedy will not be repeated here is probably the common interests of the city's leadership and its population. Together they are defining the priority problems and together they are finding ways of solving them. Incidentally, this is now typical of the republic as a whole.

### Nagorno-Karabakh Curfew Cut

*LD1010174788 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Text] Stepanakert October 10 TASS—By TASS special correspondents Sergey Sakhno and Andrey Kaznacheyev:

Life in this city is gradually turning to normal as public transport resumed operation, shops and consumer service amenities reopened today.

The signs of working life are conspicuous: Vans carry goods, tower cranes are busy at construction sites.

The city's 35th neighbourhood is one of the districts where new apartment houses and service amenities are being built. The 9th trust of Azerbaijan's construction ministry is at work here.

This day was preceded by intense effort by the local party organisation and administration. Their representatives visited homes, talked with people, persuading them to report to work.

One of the principal arguments was the fact that the housing problem is especially acute for the inhabitants of the region and its solution largely depends on the construction workers.

So far, only 80 per cent of the workers turned up. More are expected to begin work tomorrow.

Workers at the Karabakh silk mill have been turning out products for the third consecutive day. They produced tens of thousands of metres of crash, a raw fabric used as the base in making silk fabrics.

Workers of the electrotechnical plant, furniture and shoe-making factories and other enterprises reported to work, too. Cars are being unloaded at the railway station.

These were today's developments in Stepanakert. There are all grounds for the normal functioning of the city. To enable work in several shifts, it has been decided to cut the curfew to five hours, from midnight to 5 A.M., from October 11.

It is untimely, however, to talk about the complete normalisation of the situation. Regrettably, not all enterprises, institutions and construction projects have resumed work, there are collectives that remain idle.

Time will show whether the working pace becomes a stable norm of the day.

### RSFSR Supreme Soviet To Convene 10 Nov

*LD0810133588 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1227 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] Moscow, 8 Oct (TASS)—The Supreme Soviet Presidium of the RSFSR, the largest Soviet Union republic, has decided to convene the next session of the republic's Supreme Soviet on 10 November in Moscow. The following questions have been submitted to the session: Concerning the state plan for the republic's economic and social development for 1989 and the progress in implementing the state plan for economic and social development in 1988; concerning the state budget for next year and the discharging of the republic's budget for last year; and the ratification of the decrees of the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium.

### Zaykov Attends Consumer Goods Exhibition

*LD0510155088 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 5 Oct 88*

[Text] Problems relating to substantially increasing the production of consumer goods at local industrial enterprises, mastering a new and modern range of goods, and more widely involving all categories of working people in work, as well as other topical tasks, were examined by Comrade Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the party Central Committee, and first secretary of the Moscow City party committee, in conjunction with specialists from enterprises and representatives of party and local soviet organs on a visit on 4 October to an exhibition in Moscow of consumer goods manufactured by the industry.

### Glukhov on 'Political Prisoner' Allegations

*LD1010134288 Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 10 Oct 88*

["Are There Political Prisoners in USSR?—Glukhov Interview"—TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 10 TASS—If one takes a careful look at the lists of more than 200 so-called "Soviet political prisoners" circulating in the West, one can see that the hands of those who have compiled those lists aren't altogether clean, said Aleksey Glukhov, deputy chief of the Soviet Foreign Ministry's directorate for humanitarian and cultural relations.

"In principle," he said in a TASS interview, "we cannot agree to this term because under Soviet law they are committed to trial for illegal actions rather than for convictions and views.

"And the people serving prison terms under these articles have been convicted of criminal offenses.

"So the persons who, it is being alleged, have been 'persecuted for political views or religious beliefs' turn out in fact to be black marketeers and thieves, murderers and spies, persons who have committed military crimes and betrayed their motherland, and there also are mental patients under compulsory medical treatment," Glukhov said.

"Even if we accept the Western classification, we'll see that it is literally a few that are continuing to serve their terms for 'political and religious convictions'.

"Such persons in all the catgeories are four or five times as few as our opponents claim. And the figure keeps diminishing every day as cases are reviewed, people are released from penal institutions even before completing their terms or checked out of psychiatric hospitals after a re-examination.

"The procurator's office and the Interior Ministry of the USSR and the Presidiums of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the supreme soviets of the constituent republics are doing much in this respect.

"This work has been stepped up especially after the decisions of the 19th party conference. There now remain only about a dozen people serving sentences under earlier convictions under Article 70 (anti-Soviet agitation and propaganda) and Article 190-prime (distribution of patently false concoctions defaming the system in the USSR).

"As far as so-called 'religious articles' are concerned, there are no people currently serving terms, for example, under Article 142. A number of persons tried under Articles 70 and 190-prime have been found mentally ill at medical examinations conducted in keeping with the law, and sent for compulsory medical treatment.

"The continuing propaganda campaign in the West," Glukhov said, "does not take into account the stable trend for creating a law-governed state and humanizing every aspect of life in the USSR.

"This campaign is targetted first of all at those who are far from trustworthy information about the processes of democratization, openness and perestroyka in Soviet society. The sordid aims of the campaign are obvious.

"In particular, it is directed at preventing a successful outcome of the Vienna followup meeting of the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and at providing a pretext for rejecting a proposal for a conference on humanitarian cooperation to be held in Moscow.

"However, today when the principles of new political thinking are affirming themselves ever more strongly in international relations, such attempts are hardly appropriate," the Soviet Foreign Ministry official said.

## IZVESTIYA Reflects on Constitution Day

*PM1010114388 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 7 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 1*

[R. Lynev article under the rubric "Theme of the Day": "The Constitution and Reform"]

[Text] Tomorrow is a holiday in our country—Constitution Day.

If it was 1, 2, 5, or even 10 years ago we would have acted in the traditional way: We would have ceremonially recalled the rights enshrined in the Constitution and the guarantees of those rights.

We should remember them today, too. But we should also remember that when the present Constitution was adopted, it was said that it envisaged quite a lot for people, but by no means everything that socialism could provide. Today, when reading the articles of the Constitution as though in a fresh light, we can see for ourselves that many of them retain their value. However, there are also some articles which need to be reexamined in light of the prospects for the democratization of society. As we read them questions come to mind.

The 19th party conference not only raised awkward questions but also provided answers.

One of the main answers was that a radical reform of the political system is needed. In this respect it was said clearly why society's democratic potential has either been suppressed for so long or has not developed normally. Here is just one characteristic feature of this abnormal development. It has been calculated that approximately one-third of the country's adult population has been elected to some office, either as a local committee member or as a Supreme Soviet deputy.

Another far more real and influential force in society and the state has been and remains today those of us who belong to a smaller group: the 18 million central and local managers. Elected by no one and accountable to no one except their chiefs, often not answerable for the results of their labors, they (although they are also we—some of us) have been the medium which created, nurtured, and strengthened bureaucratic forces to the detriment of and in opposition to democratic forces.

The exaggeration of the role of party organs even in purely economic affairs and the undermining of the role of the soviets as organs of people's power which form society's political basis are also connected with this powerful bureaucratic distortion. This constitutes the origin of the unlimited power of the center—ministries, departments—and the predominance of their interests over all others. The price that has had to be paid for all this is well known: indifference and the alienation of the working person from social ownership and management.

The conference put forward a comprehensive program for the reform of the political system. It envisages that all matters in the country be resolved by the people and their authorized representatives and under their full and effective control. Evidence has been coming in from many places that the people are ready and willing to take part in those matters, to control them more fully and effectively, and to work for social justice.

We want our society to be democratic, advanced, and dynamic. The first steps in this direction have already been taken or determined at the party conference and the recent party Central Committee plenum in September. The elaboration of draft laws on amendments and additions to the Constitution and on the election of people's deputies is nearing completion. These drafts will soon be submitted for broad nationwide discussion and will be examined at a Supreme Soviet session. In the spring there will be elections to the country's supreme organ of power: The congress of people's deputies will change the structure of the organs of power.

In brief, big changes are ahead. Today, on the eve of Constitution Day, the following thought comes to mind: We have learned a lot from the past. It is time to learn from the future. Those who understood nothing in the past will find that the future offers them very little.

## PRAVDA Editorial

*PM0710095588 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1*

[Editorial under the rubric "Today Is USSR Constitution Day": "Reviving Traditions"]

[Text] The foundations of Soviet democracy were laid by the Great October Socialist Revolution. At that time, in the fall of 1917, working people's power was born for the first time in history. Its forms and methods had a tremendous effect on mankind's social progress and formed an important part of the political culture of the day. We are entitled to be proud of the fact that we were first in many of the democratic innovations of the 20th century.

Enshrining the power gained by the people, the USSR Constitution guaranteed Soviet citizens that their political rights would be constantly expanded. The serious deformations endured by our political system at a certain stage retarded this process to an appreciable degree. Administrative-edict methods of management had a pernicious effect on various aspects of the development of Soviet society. Although there was still talk of the vital creative work of the masses and although the number of people elected to various state and public organs totaled one-third of the country's adult population, the main mass were barred from any real participation in state and public affairs. Our society paid dearly—with its people's

indifference and social passivity—for its verbal proclamation of democratic principles and its actual authoritarianism, platform speeches evoking people's power and voluntarism and subjectivism in practice, the flouting of the norms of the socialist way of life, and the lack of criticism and glasnost.

The party resolutely opposed the distortion of Lenin's principles of people's power. Restoring the democratic traditions of the revolution, it is channeling its efforts toward the consistent democratization of all aspects of life and radical reform of the political system. The task of reviving the power of the soviets of people's deputies and of ensuring that millions and millions of working people become involved in the real management of the country has been raised most acutely. This will be difficult but we will resolve this task without fail: The experience of the first steps inspires confidence. Everything is working for this: the increase in the prestige of people's deputies, the renewal of the electoral system, and the course of giving all power to the soviets that is being persistently implemented. It was pointed out at the 19th all-union party conference that it is important for there to be the correct demarcation between the functions of the various components of the political system. The fact that it is generally party committee first secretaries that head the soviets will undoubtedly serve to increase the soviets' influence. An important step in this direction has already been taken at the extraordinary sessions of the USSR and RSFSR Supreme Soviets that have just taken place.

Restructuring has given a powerful boost to the provisions of the USSR Constitution on public organizations. One of the dimensions of the reform of the political system is to galvanize these organizations. Trade unions, the Komsomol, the cooperative system, and women's and other public organizations are seeking ways to renew their work. Favorable preconditions have arisen to transfer to them some of the functions of state organs. The fuller and more committed the use of these possibilities, the greater will be the contribution of public organizations to the development of genuine people's power within the country.

The USSR Constitution proclaims that women and men are equal and this is one of the most important rights granted to citizns. Certainly, women in our country have equal access to virtually all professions, receive equal pay for equal work, and are also guaranteed other rights. But it would be premature to believe that the question of women's rights has been resolved in our country once and for all. Alongside women's indisputable gains there are are still many concerns which in many respects still prevent them from making full use of their rights. In the course of restructuring not only are these questions being raised keenly; concrete ways of substantively changing the situation are also being mapped out.

The rights of the individiual and respect for his sovereignty, honor, and dignity are an inalienable part of socialist democracy. The party sees its most important task as being to comprehensively enrich human rights and enhance the social tone. Work is under way to improve work conditions and boost the quality of public education, health, and social security for Soviet people. Timely changes in economic and political conditions guarantee the socioeconomic rights of the individual. This is directly dependent on every person and on our labor contribution to the common cause. Soviet people's paramount constitutional obligations include conscientious labor for the good of society. An irresponsible attitude to the job, poor discipline, inertia, and social freeloading seriously impede the broadening of everyone's social rights.

That is why we must not fail to strictly observe citizens' obligations when doing our utmost to protect and guarantee Soviet people's rights and freedoms. Democracy is by no means synonymous with total license. It presupposes a reasonable social order—the necessary token of personal freedom. The use of democratic rights for antidemocratic purposes is at variance with the tasks of restructuring and goes against the interests of the people.

The union of equal nations and ethnic groups prevailing within the country was one of the most important gains of socialism enbshrined in the Constitution. Life has confirmed that there is logically no other sound basis for our development apart from Lenin's nationalities policy. Despite all the difficulties that have occured on the path we have traveled, it can be affirmed today with satisfaction that our union has stood the test of time. It is still the crucial precondition for the further development of all the USSR's nations and ethnic groups. Of course, many problems have accumulated in our country in the sphere of ethnic relations. The efforts now being made to radically change the situation are especially timely.

A little over 70 years ago the first Soviet constitution appeared. V.I. Lenin pointed out that it was a constitution which had no parallel in the world. The constitution reflects public life and develops alongside it. The changes and addenda to the current USSR Constitution now being prepared will indisputably help to ensure that it truly becomes the fundamental law of a socialist rule-of-law state.

### Obkom Obstructs Poll on Baykal Ecology Post

*PM1010101088 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Oct 88 p 3*

[Own correspondent I. Shirobokov report: "Strange Position"]

[Text] Irkutsk—There is no need to explain how worried the inhabitants of the Baykal area are about ecological problems. The public campaign for a clean Lake Baykal and the rallies and demonstrations against the construction of an effluent pipe from the Baykal Pulp and Paper Combine into the Irkut River have rocked Irkutsk people's civic awareness. It is therefore no accident that the question of appointing a chairman of the oblast nature

conservation committee has become extremely acute. Many officials were too pliant and obliging when faced with superior departments and authorities. That was why the opinion was expressed that the committee chairman be chosen from among several candidates.

The Irkutsk Oblast newspaper VOSTOCHNO-SIBIRSKAYA PRAVDA decided to publish resumes of the candidates and their programs. Among the contenders were: Candidate of Sciences V. Zubkov, chairman of the Baykal defense movement, who was nominated by the conference of representatives of the USSR Academy of Sciences Geochemistry Institute's Siberian Department; A. Kazakov, a design engineer with "Bratskgesstroy," who was nominated by a meeting of the labor collective; P. Malykh, a design engineer with the Irkutsk Scientific Research Institute of Chemical Machine Building, who was nominated by the Baykal Defense Society at the USSR Academy of Sciences Limnology Institute's Siberian Department; P. Miroshnikov, deputy chairman of the oblispolkom, who was nominated by a trade union meeting of the oblispolkom apparatus; and N. Ponomarev, chairman of the ispolkom of Bratskiy Rayon's Pribrezhnyy Rural Soviet, who was nominated by his ispolkom.

The same newspaper page featured an opinion poll coupon and suggested that readers enter the name of one candidate and brief instructions for the future chairman.

Alas, readers saw nothing of the coupon. When this page was ready to be printed, G. Butakov, the newspaper's editor, was phoned by V. Spirin, second secretary of the CPSU Obkom, and told to remove the coupon. All the editor's pro-poll arguments were brushed aside.

Quite honestly, the outcry from above did not surprise the journalists unduly. And even worse things have happened. At the height of the highly intense campaign for Baykal the party obkom even banned its own organ from reprinting articles from CPSU Central Committee newspapers.

### Report on Changes in Angarsk Party Organs

*LD1010184288 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified correspondent's video report captioned "Angarsk, Irkutsk Oblast"]

[Text] It is very important that radical changes in the structure of the party apparatus planned in Angarsk have not been imposed from above; they are the initiative of the communists themselves. It has been decided to give up the rayon party level and to eliminate two raykoms, Tsentralnyy and Yugozapadnyy. Why conceal it? A multiplicity of levels in the party apparatus, its alienation from the grassroots, and having one committee pass the buck to another have been a great hindrance in the work. And there has also been quite a bit of bureaucracy, pariochialism, departmentalism, unnecessary correspondence, and cases of communists, managers, and the party aktiv being frequently called away to all kinds of conferences, sessions, and seminars. With just one town party organization, work will be more coordinated, precise, and specific. A new building for one of the raykoms, Yugozapadnyy, is expected to be given over for a child-care establishment. What is more, as a result of the disbandment of the two raykoms, 39 percent of all senior party workers of the town are freed. [video shows raykom, gorkom offices]

[Begin video interview with V.K. Khudoshin, first secretary of Angarsk Gorkom, identified by caption] [Khudoshin] In our town, which is compact in general, there are several party committees with the rights of a raykom. And with the functions of party and economic bodies being differentiated, when the main emphasis for party committees is being made on organizational and ideological work, that is, on party, political methods of leadership, we hope that we shall be able to cope with the tasks facing the party committee with lesser numbers. Why? Because we will try to exclude the parallelism and doubling up that has been in evidence in the town in the two rayon party comnmitees. I must say that this has not been—this has happened—to the exclusion of them passing jobs back and forth in their functions, and naturally that has reduced overall efficiency. [end video interview]

[Correspondent] Now all the organizational and ideological work of the town party committee will go straight to the primary party organizations. They will be reinforced with experienced party workers, including some who have worked in the CPSU raykoms.

### Kazakh SSR Leader Discusses Restructuring

*LD1010144688 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Oct 88*

[Excerpts] Correspondent Nikolay Simakov was present at a recent deputies' reception hosted by Nursultan Abishevich Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers. This reception was held during the republican leader's trip around the lands of North Kazakhstan Oblast. That day very diverse subjects were discussed. Here is an extract from this conversation.

[Begin recording] [passage omitted] [Unidentified deputy] It would be interesting to hear from you concerning the progress in restructuring local councils of people's deputies in the republic.

[Nazarbayev] In response to our proposal a decision has been adopted on a new structure in the apparatus governing the republic—from the Council of Ministers to rayon executive committees. Regarding the Council of Ministers, its existing apparatus is to be reduced by 25 percent. Its departments are to be enlarged and its functions are to be enhanced in the role of supervising

bodies and the bodies which draw up documents issued by the government (?and oblast executive committees). We are drafting economic management plans. Oblasts of the first category will have 80-85 staff members. Second and third category oblasts will have 70 staff members. In situations where soviets are taking on power in its entirety, these directorates must shoulder the entire matter of economic management for their region.

Experience and practice show that local soviets are at present getting ready and will be ready to take on power in its entirety. Party bodies must now immediately engage in enhancing the authority of executive committees. But I must tell you directly that there are no changes whatever to be seen so far in local party bodies. Party committees are still to keep all their departments in charge of industry. And yet I would think that this is where a start should be made, and should have been made last year. The 19th conference and the July plenum adopted decisions on reducing the party committee departments in charge of industry. This must be done, the sooner the better. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Moldavian Party Aktiv Views Increased Crime**
*PM1010135988 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian*
*9 Oct 88 Second Edition p 3*

[TASS report: "Eliminating Complacency"]

[Text] Kishinev, 8 Oct—A Moldavian party aktiv meeting today discussed the progress of the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee Resolution "On the State of the Struggle Against Crime in the Country and Additional Measures To Prevent Violations of the Law" in the republic.

S.K. Grossu, first secretary of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee, delivered the report and other speakers noted that it had not been possible this year to stabilize and curb the negative trends in the growth of the total number of violations of the law in the republic. The considerable increase in the number of serious crimes involving the infliction of grievous bodily harm, robbery, burglary, and theft of private property is causing special concern. It was emphasized that the social corrosion was largely due to impermissible smugness and complacency at the local level. A number of party gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations have confined their efforts in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee resolution mainly to discussing the resolution and drafting measures, while omitting to translate the party decisions into practical action and to ensure party supervision of the work of cadres. Local soviet ispolkoms have also not succeeded in creating everywhere an efficient system to influence the development of the situation.

A plan of practical measures to be implemented by the republic party organization with a view to stepping up the struggle against crime and violations of the law was adopted at the aktiv meeting.

**Zaporozhye AES Accident Rumors Denied**
*PM1110094588 Moscow TRUD in Russian*
*9 Oct 88 p 2*

[Report by I. Ostrovskiy under the rubric "They Say That...": "Was There an Accident at the AES?"]

[Text] Dnepropetrovsk—On the evening of 26 September I went to the kindergarten to pick up my grandson. I was surprised: Usually there is a crowd of children waiting to meet you in the yard, but today there was quiet, not a single child.

"We got a telephone telegram telling us not to allow the children on the street," the teacher explained.

And the telephone did not stop ringing at the correspondents center:

"Have you heard, there's been an major accident at the Zaporozhye AES?"

It is only 132 km from the center of Dnepropetrovsk to the reactors of the Zaporozhye AES. So you can imagine the panic which threatened to grip the entire city of 1 million inhabitants.

I telephoned the Zaporozhye Oblast trade union council and the "Dneproenergo" chief supervisor. Everyone assured me that the station was in order and the units were working according to schedule.

Only a day later did I learn the source of the rumor from A. Kozhushko, chief of the Dnepropetrovsk Oblast trade union council work safety department. It turns out that for some time now the local meteorological service has been obliged to promptly report any unfavorable weather conditions. If, for instance, hot weather with no wind has been promised, enterprises, particularly ferrous metallurgy, chemical industry, and power engineering enterprises, must switch their units to a special protective regime.

At the Kirovskiy Rayon sanitation and epidemiology station, the announcement of possible unfavorable meteorological conditions was received on 26 September by an inexperienced duty officer who, without looking into the matter, issued a warning telephone telegram to kindergartens, schools, and hospitals.

It also became known that at one of the power units of the Pridneprovsk GRES, they had sealed the fuel feeding systems and stopped the power unit. What is not a pretext for rumors?

How often we speak of glasnost and what a lot we say about it and its importance! Yet in people's awareness it is shaped primarily from daily information about what is happening next to us.

Surely the city authorities, meteorological service, and environmental conservation inspectorates should, with the aid of newspapers and television, explain to citizens the cases in which a report on unfavorable meteorological conditions is issued and what it means?

Surely the trade union technical inspectorate, in defending the workers interests, should have said that it had demanded the halting of the energy unit because the Pridneprovsk GRES had ignored the meteorological service report and continued to work under the former conditions? And there would have been no grounds for rumors....

**Reader Urges Prosecution of Pamyat Society**
*PM0710143588 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian 7 Oct 88 p 1*

[Letter from Moscow Engineer Ye. Karlik carried as part of "Opinions" feature: "On a Violation of the Constitution"]

[Text] The leaders of the "Pamyat" society propagandize national dissension. This is a gross violation of the Constitution. Readers have repeatedly appealed through the newspapers to the USSR general prosecutor to take measures against the reactionaries and offered their services as witnesses. However, appropriate measures have not yet been taken. What is preventing the general prosecutor from fulfilling his direct functions?

**University Seeks To Change Name From 'Zhdanov'**
*PM0710153388 Moscow NEDELYA in Russian No 39, 26 Sep-2 Oct 88 (Signed to Press 28 Sep 88) p 9*

[Unattributed feature comprising letter to N.I. Ryzhkov and telegram to A.A. Gromyko from leaders of Leningrad's A.A. Zhdanov State University: "The Verdict of Time"

[Text] Letter [subhead]

To Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers

23 March 1988

Highly esteemed Nikolay Ivanovich!

The following decision was passed 8 January 1988 by a conference of the labor collective of Leningrad's Order of Lenin and Order of the Labor Red Banner A.A. Zhdanov State University after broad discussion by the scientific community, at meetings of subdivision labor collectives, and in the weekly LENINGRADSKIY UNIVERSITET: to ask the USSR Council of Ministers to repeal the 22 October 1948 resolution "On the Naming of Leningrad University for A.A. Zhdanov."

Leningrad University is proud of the names of the many outstanding political and public figures and remarkable scientists who have graduated from it and are closely connected with its history. They include D.I. Mendeleyev, A.M. Butlerov, I.I. Mechnikov, V.I. Vernadskiy, K.A. Timiryazev, I.P. Pavlov, I.M. Sechenov, A.A. Ukhtomskiy, A.A. Blok, I.K. Rerikh, N.V. Krylenko, P.N. Lepeshinskiy, V.R. Menzhinskiy, M.S. Olminskiy, and many others.

We are especially proud that Vladimir Ilich Lenin gained a degree from our university in 1891.

It is well known that A.A. Zhdanov was neither a native Leningrader nor a graduate of our university, and he had not even visited it. The question of giving A.A. Zhdanov's name to the university was decided in 1948 without any broad public discussion. These facts have prompted the collective of the Leningrad State University to request an examination of the question of repealing the USSR Council of Ministers resolution dated 22 October 1948.

[Signed] Rector S.P. Merkuryev; Party Committee Secretary V.V. Zakharov; Trade Union Committee Chairman S.G. Yeremeyev. [end of letter]

*About 3 months passed...*

Telegram [subhead]

To Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, The Kremlin, Moscow

The conference of the Leningrad State University labor collective insistently demands an early decision on the question of deleting A.A. Zhdanov's name from the university's title. There has been no reply to the request by the Leningrad State University labor collective for a repeal of the USSR Council of Ministers 22 October 1948 resolution "On the Naming of Leningrad University for A.A. Zhdanov," forwarded to the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers 23 March 1988. On instructions from the conference:

[Signed] Rector S.P. Merkuryev

Party Committee Secretary V.V. Zakharov

Trade Union Committee Chairman S.G. Yeremeyev

15 June 1988 [end of telegram]

*More than 3 months have passed...*

**Official Comments on Errors in Anti-Drink Drive**
*PM0710102788 Moscow TRUD in Russian*
*6 Oct 88 p 2*

[Interview with A.S. Konobov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Trade Main Administration for Food Products Trade, by own correspondent S. Mostovshchikov: "Adjustments Are Being Made"—date, place not given]

[Text] The USSR Ministry of Trade is planning to increase sales of alcoholic beverages. A TRUD correspondent has talked to A.S. Konobov, deputy chief of the USSR Ministry of Trade Main Administration for Food Products Trade.

[Mostovshchikov] Aleksandr Sergeyevich, from 1985 the work of your administration in alcohol distribution around the country was judged mainly on the basis of one criterion: The rate at which it managed to reduce alcohol sales. According to our information, Deputy Minister Comrade Aleshin, in charge of the Main Administration for Food Products Trade, even received two reprimands for inadequate efforts in this area. Now, judging by appearances, the situation is changing and certain adjustments are being made. Is this necessary, in your opinion?

[Konobov] Yes, it is necessary. A clarification of the situation in the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism is overdue. I do not think that anyone doubts that the aim which we were set in the 1985 decisions was anything but noble. We have already managed to achieve certain successes—the family is stronger, the birth rate is up, discipline has improved. It is necessary to continue to resolutely eradicate drunkenness....

However, we must not shut our eyes to the fact that we began to tackle a relatively complex task in our country by relying mainly on administrative-edict methods, and this led to distortions. Assuming that it is possible swiftly and without problems to eliminate a deep-rooted social phenomenon by introducing a cut-down "dry law" as it were, local leaders embarked on the hasty creation of "zones of sobriety," reducing the number of stores selling alcoholic beverages to a minimum. As a result, moonshining increased and in turn caused shortages of certain goods. So it is obvious that adjustments are necessary.

[Mostovshchikov] I know that it is planned to increase the sales of champagne, brandy, wine, and beer (sales of vodka and fortified wines will continue to comply with the resolution adopted in 1985). But, clearly, this will not be very easy to implement....

[Konobov] You are quite right, it will not be easy. The problem is that around 50 percent of the plants producing liquor and wine have been switched to the production of other goods, some vineyards have been destroyed, and virtually no industrial varieties of grapes have been planted in recent years....

We have drawn up proposals for increasing the sales of alcoholic beverages. However, I am not confident that it will be possible to implement them in full. This requires the restoration of a substantial part of production facilities, and that will be difficult. The Gosagroprom will have to adopt appropriate measures.

What are our proposals? For instance, this year's plan for the sales of alcoholic beverages makes provision for sales as follows (in decaliters): wine—184.7 million; beer—607 million; brandy—9.8 million; and champagne—20.33 million. Now here are our plans for next year (in decaliters): wine—256 million; beer—680 million; champagne—22.2 million; and brandy—12.6 million. It is also planned to slightly increase imports of liquor from Cuba, Bulgaria, Hungary, and other countries.

[Mostovshchikov] Many people believe that we could promptly reduce alcohol lines if alcoholic beverages were evenly distributed in stores....

[Konobov] It is true that over the past few years 70-80 percent of stores selling alcoholic beverages have been closed down. Opening hours have also been changed.

Therefore, the effectiveness of the measures that are currently being adopted will depend largely on local organs, which have been instructed to resolve the question of sales of brandy. champagne, wine, and beer in ordinary food stores (this does not apply to vodka, which, in accordance with the aforementioned resolution, can only be sold in special departments which have a separate entrance or in special stores). Naturally, alcohol cannot be allowed to be sold in the vicinity of schools, kindergartens, or enterprises....

Now about opening hours. They will also depend on the local organs. We have proposed that the 1985 resolution be adhered to and liquor be sold from 1400 hours until the stores close.

[Mostovshchikov] Aleksandr Sergeyevich, not so long ago the Moscow Gorispolkom tried to increase beer sales. However, there did not seem to be any more beer available. At least not visibly. Still the same lines, still the same crush....

[Konobov] There are several reasons for this. There is a shortage of beer because people have simply started buying more of it, trying to compensate for the absence of other beverages. You must also take into consideration the fact that in the past half of the beer that was produced was not bottled but sold in bars, beer halls, and restaurants. Now almost all these outlets have been closed. In my view they should be reopened. After all, in normal circumstances these establishments were never frequented by drunks and degenerates.

In short, we have a lot of work ahead of us. It is necessary to consistently and resolutely eradicate alcoholism and drunkenness, combating them not just by administrative

methods but above all by economic, educational, and other methods. A great responsibility rests with the local organs, many of which, unfortunately, tried in the past to resolve serious tasks in a simplistic way, in one fell swoop. What is required of them now is a well-considered and thought-out approach to the problem.

### Reader on 'Long-Winded' Official Resolutions

*PM1010133188 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 10 Oct 88 Morning Edition p 2*

[Letter from reader Al. Shlayen under the general heading "Editorial Mailbag": "Asking and Answering"]

[Text] From time to time joint resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers on various aspects of our life appear in the press, mainly in abbreviated form.

But even when abridged these resolutions are long-winded and full of vague formulas. Their lack of clarity, directness, and specificity condemns these essentially highly important normative acts from the outset to the fate of not necessarily being strictly observed. Or to seeing their implementation drag on for an indefinite number of years. There are more than enough examples of this. Is this not the reason why they are supplemented by new resolutions on the same problem after a certain period of time? Everyone knows this, everyone has come to terms with it, and everyone accepts it as normal.

What is the point in going any further forward if the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum, as has been stated in high places, have not even been fulfilled yet. These are highly important decisions for our life, as they cover cadre issues.

It is well known that the finest decisions will not be fulfilled if their implementation is not strictly and unswervingly monitored. And to this end we have a special, sizable monitoring apparatus: the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, the USSR People's Control Committee, the USSR Prosecutor's Office, and their numerous subordinate subunits.

However, think back. Have you ever read any reports in our press about certain officials being indicted on the initiative of the aforementioned control organs for failing to fulfill CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions or decisions of CPSU Central Committee plenums or CPSU congresses? If such things do happen, they are extremely rare. This is a pity. Without personal responsibility we will not be able to instill order.

Al. Shlayen, scriptwriter. Kiev

### Growing Interest in Literary Journals Noted

AU0310132088 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 30 September on page 5 carries a 900-word APN-attributed article by "Natalya Ivanova, literary critic, Moscow," entitled "What 'Thick Journals' Offer." The article deals with the Soviet reading public's growing interest in the production of Soviet literary journals, in view of the "many major works of Soviet literature" which these journals are now publishing for the first time. Ivanova mentions that at the beginning of the year, for example, Soviet literary journals published Andrey Platonov's novel "Chevengur" (DRUZHBA NARODOV), Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago" (NOVYY MIR), and Vasiliy Grosman's "Life and Fate" (OKTYABR). She goes on to review the most interesting books serialized in the journals' August issues. The "most interesting revelation," in her opinion, is Yuriy Dombrovskiy's novel "Faculty of Useless Things" in NOVYY MIR, a novel about the "tragic events of the year 1937."

Ivanova deplores that the author has not lived to see the publication of this novel, which "did not have the least chance of being published" while being written. Ivanova also draws attention to two publications serialized in the August issue of the journal YUNOST—the "remarkable," hitherto unpublished, memoirs of Nadezhda Mandelshtam, widow of poet Osip Mandelshtam, and a "documentary story" about the case of the writer Zoshchenko. The latter item is said to contain a CPSU Central Committee resolution of 1946 denouncing the writers Zoshchenko and Akhmatova, which has not yet been revoked. It reportedly ends with an "appeal to restore the writer's name to respectability." Ivanova also mentions that several journals carry works by or about Viktor Nekrasov, a Soviet writer who recently died in exile in France. She notes that DRUZHBA NARODOV has published three of his essays while OGONEK and OKTYABR have published other writers' recollections of their meetings with Nekrasov.

## Economic

### National Revenue Increases by 4.9 Percent

*LD1110100488 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Text] The national statistical service says the Soviet Union increased its national revenue in the first 8 months of the year by 4.9 percent. According to economists, the greater rates of raising the national income are a result of economic reorganization. The fundamental economic reform under way in the country has made it possible to enhance the effectiveness of industrial production, construction, and transport. Plants and factories have also increased their profits, which enabled them to take steps aimed at raising wages. Currently, according to official data, four-fifths of the national revenue in the USSR is spent directly on the consumer needs of the population.

## Agricultural

### Weather, Crop, Harvest Status Reported

*PM1010131588 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Oct 88 p 3*

[Report by S. Malikova, agricultural meteorologist: "Weather and Crops"]

[Text] Warm, mainly dry weather is prevailing throughout most of the European territory of the USSR. The harvesting of late agricultural crops is proceeding under favorable agrometeorological conditions. The light rainfall has not created any real difficulties for root and tuber lifting or for the harvesting of corn and sunflowers.

In the Northern, Volga-Vyatka, and Ural Regions, and in the north of the Volga Region and the east of the Central Region, winter grain crops sown in August have begun tillering. Crops sown later have reached the sprouting and third leaf stage. They are also actively developing in the Baltic, Belorussian, and Central Regions. In Moldavia, the Ukraine, Central Chernozem Region, North Caucasus, and the south of the Volga Region, winter crops sown before 10 September have begun tillering. Shoots are appearing in the fields of crops sown later.

In the Transcaucasian republics, the average air temperature has been close to the perennial norm. Light air and ground frosts have been noted in mountainous regions and foothills. The rainfall in Georgia, northern Armenia, and Azerbaijan has been 25-50 mm, and on the Black Sea coast 60-75mm. As a result of the rainfall, productive moisture reserves under winter crops and in the fields earmarked for the sowing of these crops have been replenished. In Azerbaijan 85 percent of cotton bolls have opened.

Mainly warm, dry weather, favorable to the completion of harvesting work, has been observed in most regions of Kazakhstan's northern oblasts and in the agricultural zone in Siberia. As a result of the drop in temperature in the middle of the last 10-day period, light air and ground frosts have been noted everywhere (from minus 1 to minus 10 degrees). They could damage the agricultural crops still unharvested. Light rain has fallen in the south of Omsk Oblast and Altay Kray, and also in some parts of Kustanay, Kokchetav, East Kazakhstan, Kzyl-Orda, Dzhambul, Alma-Ata, and Taldy-Kurgan Oblasts. The conditions for the growth and development of winter grain crops—those sown after other crops in nonfallow land and those sown in fallow land—are favorable here. The Far East is seeing moderately warm but unsettled weather. As a result of the rain that has fallen for 1-3 days, the conditions for harvesting corn for silage, soya, and vegetable crops have been made rather difficult.

The Central Asian republics are having cool weather. The conditions for the cotton harvest were favorable, but as a result of the drop in temperature the raw cotton is taking longer to ripen. Light air and ground frosts have been noted. In most oblasts 80-90 percent of cotton bolls had opened by the beginning of October, and in the southern oblasts approximately 100 percent have opened.

### RSFSR Oblasts Fulfill Grain, Beet Plans

*PM0710131988 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 6 Oct 88 Second Edition p 1*

[TASS report: "In Russia's Fields"]

[Text] Tomsk [subhead]

The last grain-harvesting combine has left Tomsk Oblast's grainfields. The warm, fine fall, the farmers' efficient organization, and the good preparation and faultless functioning of equipment have enabled grain growers to finish the harvest early. Intensive cultivation techniques were employed on 20 percent of the grainfields. Some 80 percent of the machine operators worked on a collective contract. This helped farmers to harvest almost 18 quintals of grain per hectare and fulfill the plan for grain sales to the state.

Orel [subhead]

Machine operators on Orel Oblast's beet-growing farms today began selling sugar beets over and above the plan. More than 900,000 tonnes of the sweet roots have been delivered to procurement centers and processing enterprises. The oblast's farmers plan to sell at least 1 million tonnes of beets to the state this year. Success has mainly been achieved through introducing the contract and lease.

Voronezh [subhead]

The 3 millionth tonne of beets was today carted from the largest "sugar" field in the Central Chernozem Zone. The valuable crop has been harvested on more than two-thirds of the sown area. Six Voronezh Oblast rayons have already fulfilled the plans for sales of the sweet roots to the state.

### Poltava Oblast Produces 'Weighty Grain Harvest'

*PM1010133988 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 7 Oct 88 p 2*

[Own correspondent N. Demikhovskiy report: "The Poltava People's Weighty Grain Harvest"]

[Excerpt] Poltava, 6 Oct—Poltava grain growers have achieved an important success: They have poured 1.1 million tonnes of grain into the country's granaries, thereby overfulfilling the year's state order and also the target for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period. In this weighty grain harvest one in every two tonnes of wheat has been graded as valuable on the basis of its quality. Farms have also met the plan for the sale of

hulled crops, pulse crops, and oil crops. Procurement centers are still receiving grain corn, the harvesting of which is in full swing. [passage omitted]

### Agricultural Developments for 6-10 Oct

LD1110021988 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian, unless otherwise indicated, on 6-10 October. GMT times of broadcast are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

6 October

Mass sugar beet harvesting has begun in all 19 beet-sowing oblasts of Ukraine. (330)

Beet-growers of Tatariya have fulfilled their annual plan ahead of schedule, selling to the state 740,000 tonnes of sugar beets. (Moscow Television Service in Russian 0735)

Poltava Oblast has dispatched 1,091,000 tonnes of grain crops, thus fulfilling its plan for grain sales to the state. (0800)

Sugar beet harvesting has ended in the Ulyanovsk Oblast. The plan—220,000 tonnes—has been fulfilled, and above-plan beets continue to arrive in processing plants. (1200)

7 October

Potato lifting is coming to an end in Belorussia, with only 7 percent of the area remaining. The yield is much lower than last year and replowing of fields is in progress. (0700)

Refineries in the Ukraine are completing processing of the first million tonnes of sugar from the new beet harvest today. There is an average 14 quintals per hectare increase in yield compared with last year, resulting an overall plus of 750,000 tonnes. Beets have already been harvested on half the area but there are delays in bringing the beets to the factories. (0700)

The harvest in the rice plantations of Uzbekistan is gathering pace. To this day more than 300,000 tonnes of the valuable crop have been threshed, which surpasses by far last year's indicator. (1000)

More than 19,000 quintals of buckwheat have been harvested in Tselinograd Oblast. (1200)

8 October—No fileworthy items monitored.

9 October

By this morning the farmers of Osh Oblast, Kirghizia, had harvested more than 50,000 tonnes of cotton. (0300)

By this morning Uzbekistan had produced 3.3 million tonnes of high quality cotton, double the amount harvested by this date last year. (0304)

The farmers of Tambov Oblast have delivered 85,000 tonnes of sunflower seeds, thereby fulfilling their plan. (1600)

10 October

The working people of Orel Oblast's agro-industrial complex have fulfilled the sale of milk to the state ahead of schedule. Almost 470,000 tonnes of milk have been delivered to reception points and dairies. (1100)

Belgorod Oblast rural workers have almost finished harvesting sunflower. The area sown with it is over 58,000 hectares. Each front-ranking farm has received up to 20 quintals of sunflower seeds. (1100)

## Scientific

### Strong Likelihood of AIDS Death in Leningrad

*PM0710160388 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 88 p 4*

[Article by S. Razin and V. Umnov under the reubric "We Report the Details": "Perhaps This Was Death From AIDS"]

[Text] As previously reported, the first AIDS death in our country has been recorded. However, as the Ministry of Health Central Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology explained to us, the final diagnosis has not yet been confirmed.

On 19 August a 29-year-old female patient known as G was admitted to a clinic at the I.P. Pavlov No 1 Medical Institute in Leningrad suffering from what was believed to be pneumonia. Back in February she had complained of ill health to the rayon polyclinic. Since then she had lost 12 kg in weight. On 30 August a large number of eruptions appeared on the mucous membrane of the oral cavity and the upper respiratory tracts. She was transferred to the severe mycoses clinic at the S.M. Kirov Advanced Training of Physicians Institute, the diagnosis being that she was suffering from chronic tonsillitis, toxicosis, and double pneumonia.

"We carried out an immunological examination at our clinic," Zakir Omarovich Karayev, director of the All-Union Center for Severe Mycoses, said. "The preparation used for this—'Diagnostikum'—is extremely rare in medical establishments. A form of it used to diagnose a general reduction of immunity can still be found. But 'Diagnostikum' for the diagnosis of AIDS is rather unique. We had the preparation, and we found reduced immunity. But it was too late by then."

On 2 September the patient's condition deteriorated sharply: She had acute respiratory insufficiency. She was transferred to the intensive care unit at a hospital belonging to the Leningrad Internal Affairs Main Administration. The treatment did not work. On 5 September the patient died....

Antibodies to the human immune deficiency virus were found in her blood.

"That is why there still cannot be an automatic diagnosis of AIDS," Vadim Valentinovich Pokrovskiy, head of the AIDS Department at the Central Scientific Research Institute of Epidemiology, explained. "Unfortunately, the patient was not suspected of suffering from the disease before her death. It will take around a month to produce a precise diagnosis—and there must be no mistakes here. So we are setting up an expert commission to study not only the occurrence of an AIDS case but also to draw conclusions regarding the methods used by the doctors attending the patient. Had the diagnosis been made sooner the death could have been prevented.

"Nevertheless, the likelihood that the patient died from AIDS is great." Yet this patient does not feature in the Ministry of Health's statistics....

"The statistics record only proven cases. At present there is one case of AIDS officially registered in the USSR and 83 carriers of the virus. It is my belief that the Leningrad case is not the only one. It is possible that in other hospitals in the country there are people who should be tested for AIDS as a matter of urgency. But you must understand that the examination of each patient depends entirely on the competence of the doctor. And the standards of many 'ordinary' medical establishments leave a lot to be desired. The Leningrad doctors also made a mistake. Patients should be examined according to clinical symptoms. The task is much more difficult now. The names of G's sexual partners have not been discovered. We do not have the right to name her publicly—that would have required her personal consent, which cannot be obtained now. The immediate conclusion to be drawn from this case is that when there is any suspicion of AIDS the doctors must conduct a prompt analysis."

We would add that an anonymous examination could be carried out without waiting for the doctor's instruction. There is information that patient G had "intimate relations" with foreigners. The autopsy showed that she was 4 months pregnant—thus, she had sexual contact when she was already sick. We believe that this example is a warning against sexual promiscuity.

We shall also report the findings of the Institute of Epidemiology commission.

### Official Figures Questioned

*LD0810000888 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 7 Oct 88*

[Text] A 29-year-old woman is reported to have died in Leningrad from AIDS. The first case of AIDS which has resulted in death in the Soviet Union, it came as a surprise to physicians, and the newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA says the case was diagnosed only after the patient's death.

The doctors' failure to diagnose the disease at the onset could lead to an overestimation of preparedness by Soviet medicine to counter AIDS in the country. Until recently it was believed that the country could not be caught unawares by a possible outbreak of the disease, since the numbers of AIDS virus carriers were put at a few dozen.

The 29-year-old patient was taken to a hospital in Leningrad on suspicion of suffering from pneumonia. An earlier diagnosis said she had been suffering from chronic tonsillitis, but she had unexpectedly lost 12 kilos. A blood test made after her state had become critical was positive, but the result was not known until after her death. She was found to have been 4 months pregnant and may have infected her sexual partners.

The case has revealed that physicians were unable to identify the AIDS disease in time, and showed negligence in not making a blood test in time, so the case questions the credibility of medical counts on the number of AIDS cases in the Soviet Union. The newspaper SOVETSKAYA KULTURA says the woman's photo cannot be published to ask her sexual partners to appear for a medical checkup because under the law her relatives are entitled to privacy, but this also means the disease can spread further.

### Mir Cosmonauts 'Feel Fine,' Speak to Families

*LD0810160488 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Oct 88*

[Text] The Flight Control Center has reported that the cosmonauts are resting today on board the "Mir" orbiting complex. In the afternoon, there were periods of TV communications, during which the crew spoke to their families and friends. Physical exercises were also carried out. In accordance with the international program of astrophysical experiments, further studies were made of the neutron star Hercules X-1. These experiments are performed by remote control from the earth. Vladimir Titov, Musa Manarov, and Valeriy Polyakov feel fine.

### Research Activities Previewed

*LD1110073788 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0500 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Text] The working day is also now beginning on board the "Mir" research complex. Today the crew will be engaged in preparations for outside the complex. The

cosmonauts will check the instruments and systems of the spacesuits, the (?hydraulic) link [gidromagistral] and electrical circuit. In the environmental study program, visual observations and photography of individual areas of the earth's surface are planned. In the evening Vladimir Titov, Musa Manarov, and Valeriy Polyakov will reply to questions on the medical questionnaire. It is an integral part of the broad program of medical monitoring of the cosmonauts' state of health, and of how they are feeling while on lengthy flights in orbit.

### 20 Oct Space Walk Planned

*LD1110100788 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Text] The cosmonauts working on board the Soviet orbital complex "Mir" have undergone medical checkups on the threshold of a space walk, scheduled for 20 October. Doctors at the flight monitoring center report that Vladimir Titov and Musa Manarov, who are concluding their 10th month in space, are in good health. During their space walk they are to finish the repairs on the X-ray telescope fixed on the module "Kvant." The cosmonauts have prepared the necessary instruments, checked up their life support suits and discussed the upcoming venture with experts in detail.

### Pilots, Scientists Sent to Antarctic Base

*LD0410231488 Moscow TASS in English 1717 GMT 4 Oct 88*

[Text] Leningrad October 4 TASS—A heavy-duty liner of Aeroflot, the IL-76D, set out from Leningrad on a transcontinental flight to Antarctica today, with 80 members of the regular 34th Soviet Antarctic expedition on board.

There is a large group of air pilots among them. They are to reactivate IL-14 propeller-driven planes and prepare them for flights along Antarctic routes. The IL-14 are now kept at the Molodyozhnaya Aerometeorological Centre on Enderby Land.

In the coming two weeks the planes will make flights to the Soyuz field camp in the area of the Amery ice shelf and to Mirny Observatory to bring members of summertime seasonable parties there.

Geologists, geophysicists, and geodesists who are on board the liner will begin exploration in Prince Charles Mountains and Jetty Oasis on an area of about 5,000 sqare kilometres.

Within this month IL-76d planes will make another three passenger flights between Leningrad and Molodyozhnaya.

### Preparations for Anarctic Expedition Nearly End

*LD1110103388 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0600 GMT 11 Oct 88*

[Summary] Preparations for the maritime side of the 34th Soviet Antarctic expedition are nearing completion. The flotilla will be headed by the "Akademik Fedorov." She will be followed by the "Vitus Bering," the "Mikhail Somov," the "Professor Vize," the "Professor Zubov," and the tanker "BAM." They will deliver hundreds of scientists and specialists, thousands of tonnes of equipment, provisions and fuel, building structures, containers of scientific apparatus, helicopters, and surface transport. Some of the ships will visit the permanent bases of the GDR and Poland, where they will deliver fresh shifts of personnel and large batches of cargo. Apart from the ships of the 34th Antarctic expeditions is a scientific vessel belonging to the USSR Ministry of Geology. Geologist Dmitriy Nalivkin will be carrying out integral geophysical, geological, and other research in the region of the Antarctic.

## Military

### Yazov Lauds, Chides Soviet Olympic Sportsmen

*PM0710144388 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Oct 88 First Edition p 1*

[Own correspondent report: "Celebration in Honor of Olympic Sportsmen"]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] On Wednesday there was a meeting between the leadership of the USSR Defense Ministry and the Main Political Directorate of the Soviet Army and Navy, and Army sportsmen who won medals in the summer Olympics.

The Olympic sportsmen and their coaches were addressed by Army General D.T. Yazov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR defense minister. In his speech the USSR defense minister noted that the Army athletes had shown love for and loyalty to their socialist motherland during the Seoul events, which largely contributed to their great achievements. Your splendid victories, Army General D.T. Yazov said, will serve as a fine example and a real beacon lighting the way to achievements in physical training and sport by all Army and Navy servicemen. You have earned their gratitude and appreciation with your readiness for sporting triumph to the glory of your country and people. But the brilliance of the gold medals you have won, the USSR defense minister stressed, should not conceal the shortcomings in our preparation for the Olympic Games. Not one army boxer reached the finals, and a poor performance was given by our racing cyclists, horsemen, and yachtsmen. The necessary conclusions should be drawn from this in order to avoid failure in the future.

Army General D.T. Yazov warmly congratulated the Olympic sportsmen on their remarkable success in the summer Olympics and wished that they would continue to carry high the banner of our country and Soviet sports in the future. He expressed his appreciation to the champions and prizewinners in the Olympic Games and to their coaches. The leaders and organizers of army sport were also given encouragement by the USSR defense minister. [passage omitted]

The meeting was attended by M.V. Gramov, chairman of the USSR National Olympic Committee and the USSR State Committee for Physical Culture and Sports; Army General P.G. Lushev, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.D. Lizichev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General Yu.P. Maksimov, commander in chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the USSR Navy and USSR deputy defense minister; and Army General D.S. Sukhorukov, USSR deputy defense minister responsible for cadres.

## Officer's Wife Complains to Trade Union Paper

*PM1110084588 Moscow TRUD in Russian*
*9 Oct 88 p 1*

[Letter from F. Khayrova: "I Want to Ask the USSR Defense Minister"—TRUD headline]

[Text] On 24 February this year TRUD published a report by Yu. Dmitriyev and Yu. Mayorov entitled "Missile Leaves Its Position...." It described the withdrawal of a Soviet military unit from GDR territory. A photograph showed a leading combat detail under the command of Senior Lieutenant Sh. Khayrov, my husband. The report expressed the hope that the motherland would take care of the families of the officers and ensigns, and that they would not be looked on as "aliens" at their new places of service.

But what happened? When our unit returned to the Soviet Union, I was unable to travel to the new garrison with my husband. We were frankly told: Barracks have not yet been rebuilt for you. My husband "settled" in a former shower room, and I had to set off, with my son and daughter, to my parents in Kazan.

Many families of officers from our former unit were in this position. The family of Captain Kapustin is sheltering in the red corner. The families of Captain Savin, Senior Lieutenant Reneskov, Lieutenant Shamsutdinov, and many others have been divided.... In addition unpleasantness has begun for some officers while in service. They have been offered posts involving demotion. When my husband "turned stubborn" he was invited to apply for demobilization from the ranks of the Soviet Army....

All this is incomprehensible, and hard to take. Is it that our families have been "dismantled," so to speak, along with the missiles? Is it that more attention is paid to dead missiles than to us living people? It turns out that the journalists were correct in writing in this report that this has already happened—when our army's numerical strength was reduced and promises about pensions, apartments, and daily living conditions for families were not kept. Perhaps the Defense Ministry leadership will answer the question: How much longer do we have to wait for our fate to be decided?

[Signed] On behalf of wives of missile troops officers, F. Khayrova, Kazan.